TLRMS-62 50 per annum, psyable in ad-ERMS.—ex on per enumn, payable in od-er \$3.00 at the expiration of six months. we captes will be sent to one address for ten-if payment he forwarded in advance. Letters and communications must be POST PAID of Acceptance texts making less than a square property three times for 75 cts.: one square

SANUEL PHILERICS, LINCES LARIES, LANCED QUIDCE, WILLIAM BASSATZ.

VOL. XIII .-- NO. 8.

From the Boston Pilot.

edition of the American slave has been ace of the furious measures of his dangerous friends in s position, which, twenty years ago, irresistible eloquence, to the spirit of spiritical justice, and awakened in the authropic statesmen the highof christian sympathy, has been of hostile ferocity and turbulent His condition is now that of a jeat-cted serf, who trainples upon the po-of compassion, and opposes an active tionspess to his owner,-furile in

and fatal to his progress in throwing off c of his condition. His pretended zealwe, by their rampant violence, driven the rostitum, and from the influential the had the will and the power, graduto sunder the chains of slavery. h hearts warmed by the noblest susceptibilisture, and teeming with the truest inmoral interest in the destiny and human race, of whatever creed or question, in order to protect from fury the Union itself. The deep pathy have been choked up, and its ences arrested, by the formidable and disunion, which was sought to made popular, under the plea of he slave.' Those who loved freee race much, but the permanence and is young empire more, withdrew from ld that boldly struck at its existence, row it in the struggle for Weaned from their symthe germ of a perilous league against they have arrayed themselves us faction : attd, so long as these influences are kept alive by the abolition-

med into existence a party stronger and rable in the character and measures of compose it than the abelitionists, should ns of the slaves fall. They have re-ll haif century, the chances of their and are made to slave the denunciaviolence of the abolitionists have by The elevated humanity which ig into the full fruition of the highest e philanthropist, at the time Virginia strong hold of the institution, was mak-as effort to free the State from the curse, a jealous caution, and watchful ap-Those men in the North who have a in their mad career, the strongest slave, are answerable to their God and he results which have followed Not only have they destroyed, for a century, at least, the hopes of freedom, but they have spread, throughout this flame of discord, and reared up a politwhich works powerful mischief in our They convulse it with continued but fruitless agitation; not which strong minds and calm intellects orth to, and sustain, in the efforts to e brains of graceless mountebanks, ed by feeble and insane old women, and spirit of offensive and factious viothe respectable and intelligent mass. Such men as Garrison, who dese-tified places of patriotism and religion e Constitution of his country, and dery of God's faith, are the leaders the cause of the slave into that of

from their wild and heated brains, y impressed upon us, from a pe-Speeches and resolutions were made that venerated Hall, that should of shame upon the brow of ev From the rampant violence of Gareaking venom of Abby Folsom, ous tirade against the Constituand the ministry. There was not dignity and intelligent enthusiasm baracterize the peaceful workers in use, but, on the contrary, a reckless decencies and proprieties of a a great religious and moral movedo not join in their insane crusade government, were denounced in abid bitterness, and the Cutholic assailed in the choicest phrases ism. Do these disorn and respectability imagine is calculated to increase the Is violent denunciation, and st the pulpit and the press, the of the intelligent mass of our out those of questionable santhe gauntlet of the slave. as of this denunciatory char-

orth the plaudits of the aboliit, and bear in mind the nature and ich that ' Address' was devoted : of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the resolu-

the time of adjournment the table, for the purpose of consider-

he reception of the great anti-slaveand his 60,000 countrymen, country, with their neglect to an-New-England is fatal to the libertyther resolved, that the course of and ecclesiastics of this coun le Irish Address, shows the spirit bigoted, tyrannical, and pro-slave-England Protestantism.

us morcean of abolition fury : a nciatory epithets worthy the joint son, Rogers and Abby Folsom. is it known to this triumve ists, that the august head of the ng the owners of slaves, and institution, who claimed the ch, to set them free under the pen-spleasure? Have this trio of facon-ridden woman, no knowlthe Prelates and the Priests of lic Church were expressly comand exert their influence in the throughout the world? But of at these facts are urged upon such the abolition party of the North? on to the appeal of reason and calls upon them to spare their meade which they are pursuing ions, and we cannot expect them to which the prejudices of birth give a stronger spirit of hostility.



was to lay down its arms until the independence of

By a Convention signed Nov. 14th, 1788, it was

the fulfilment of ours. The operation of our own

principles in France was, however, preparing a cri-

In the beginning of the year 1793, France declared

under French commissions. The British minister re

teers in our ports, the sale of their prizes, and the con

potentiary of the French republic, no w fulfils a pain-

ful but sacred duty. He claims, in the name of

American honor, in the name of the faith of treaties,

the execution of that contract, which assured to the

United States their existence.' At this time, most of

the French West India islands had fallen before the

of these injuries by issuing a series of decrees which

and bring into the ports of France neutral vessels in

to an enemy. This, of course, was an infraction of

had received the consideration, was to be tested.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.

shed in the cause of human liberty.

If As an offset to the foregoing tirade—and to show the difference of spirit between an Irish news.

of the earth—the mind may as easily grasp an infinite paper in this slaveholding country, and one in the capital of Ireland, we copy the following editorial article from a recent number of the Dublin Register: servation of her West India Islands. Neither party

Slavery in America.

Since we last alluded to this subject, the cause of freedom has not slept. Notwithstanding that wretched, that dastardly act of the British authorities of Canada in giving up Nelson Hackett, a fugitive from the great southern prison-house, to the tender mercies of his pursuers—an act which we hesitate not to say will yet still more deeply stamp disgrace on the British name—the determination to be free that she had other motives besides friending that was to lay down its arms until the independence of the United States was achieved, but no benefit to France was thus irrevocably fixed. The stipulations in our favor were necessarily performed, before France could derive any advantage on her part. That she punctually, faithfully and gloriously fulfilled her agreement, has ever been a cause of gratitude and a theme of praise. That she had other motives besides friending that were the united States was achieved, but no benefit to France was thus irrevocably fixed. The stipulations in our favor were necessarily performed, before France could derive any advantage on her part. That she punctually, faithfully and gloriously fulfilled her agreement, has ever been a cause of gratitude and a theme of praise.

on the British name—the determination to be free has gathered new strength.

Every American paper that will dare to speak the truth unceasingly, shows the insecurity of slave property—every periodical devoted to the great question of human freedom tells of the scores of men, and women too, who, determined to be free, encounter all the dangers of rifles, blood-hounds, hunger, thirst, the danger of perishing by hunger, fatigue in the trackless forest, in crossing rapid rivers, or, more terrible than all, the grasp of those merciless beings who, under the name of slaveholders, call those who are born with equal rights their own. Success, we say, to those poor fugitives from oppression! We tell them that liberty is their right. We call on them as one man to escape from their prison-house, to rush, with one accord, towards a land of freedom. Let them not fear: they have a noble, a glorious cause: passive resistance will then be with them, as it has been in this land, all-powerful. Let them use no such weapons as their masters use, but be strong in soil to the properties of the same day with the above-mentioned treaty, there was signed by the same parties a treaty of amity and commerce, by the 17th and 22d articles of which the ships of war and privateers of each nation had a right to enter with their prizes into the ports of other, to be there free from all fees and duties, to judges or other effects, and from search, seizure, or examination as to the lawfulness of such prizes; and the armed vessels of no other nation at enmity with either were to be allowed to take refuge or shelter in their prize to fit privateers, to sell their prizes, or exchange ships, merchandize or other lading in the ports of cither, or even to purchase victuals, except in case of being driven in by stress of weather, they might no such weapons as their masters use, but be strong in spirit, and seize every opportunity to escape from purchase so much as shall be necessary until they can their degrading position. reach the nearest port of the State to which they be

their degrading position!
These thoughts have been suggested by the announcement contained in the American papers, that it is sought to make Massachusetts! old Massachusetts. it is sought to make alassachusetts: our sussachusetts!! the cradle of American liberty, a huntingground for the slaveholders. One of the thousand
runaways lately fled within her borders for proteclice of the vessels of their respective nations, and civil tion, followed by his merciless owner! (owner, did we say? we retract the word—his soul-driver.) The jurisdiction in all matters of dispute arising on board authorities, with a baseness which we can find no the same, and in all differences and suits between the words to express, aided with his oppressor, seized the fugitive, and he now lies incarcerated in a jail. But the spirit of liberty has been awakened. The Formitte State has been recked from its consular sentences to be carried before the But the spirit of liberty has been awakened. The Puritan State has been rocked from its centre to its very extremes. Shall Massachusetts be for ever given up to infamy, by becoming the hunting-ground for the southern slaveholder? has been the cry; and from North to South, from East to West, the response is coming up with a voice of thunder—Not Thus, the work goes bravely on—occurrences like these spread, beyond all calculation, the cause of freedom—let but a few more of those human huntsmen come up in pursuit into the northern States, let but the antagonist principles of freedom and slavery come into contact, and slavery will totter in the South, or the Union will be severed; and, in either fugitive—that the people will not permit it! Fan-euil Hall has had such a meeting as she seldom or never before had, and has declared she will crouch no longer!

one of the most insidious—one of the most diabolical speeches in favor of slavery we ever recollect to have read; and grieved are we to say that a large portion of nose assembled-amongst which were many Quakers, received his disgraceful sarcasms on the pre-senting of the petition with an approbation which reflects deep disgrace upon them! guaranty. An interval of general peace succeeded, when, of course, no occasion could occur to call for the fulfilment of ours. The operation of our own

THE LIBERATOR

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11, 1843. Self-examination is one of the hardest, as it is one of the most important duties which a man has to perform. Errors and vices in the thoughts and conduct of individuals are strengthened by the sympathy and rommon interest of a band, and much more of a nation. Self-examination in these cases becomes proportionably difficult. Hence a candid acknowledgment of wrong, rare with individuals, with nations is unknown. This shows how barbarous is our civilizaunknown. The short our contests, though excelling in sular courts. This produced great irritation and exrunning, approximate in spirit to the blind rage of the

brute creation. I have had occasion to mention the claims of a large number of American citizens upon our own government and people for spoliations committed by France on the high sens; and I have alluded to that combinaon or conspiracy of southern slaveholders and northern slave-democrats, by reason of which the payment of those claims has been refused and delayed for forty years, and discussion for the most part suppressed. My sympathy with innocent and meritorious sufferers, and my indignation at deliberate and flagrant injustice, will not permit me to pass by the subject without a new, however unavniling, effort to arouse the attention of the thousands of just persons, who read and inwardly digest' the matter contained in the Liberator. I thank God that there is such a set of men and romen, so ready to discern, so resolute to right what

is wrong, to whom I can address myself. The subject of these claims goes deep into our hisory, and in order to make my statement satisfactory every inquiring mind, it will be necessary to refer to some prominent events of the revolution, and of the

subsequent period. Every child in the country knows that we received important aid from France, for which we always professed to be very grateful. Some of this was gratuitous, extended at an early stage of the war, and without the obligation of any compact; but most of it was the consequence of a treaty of alliance, concluded Feb. 6, 1778, of which the following was the principal pro-

ART. 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the present time, that forecer, against all other powers, to wit; the United States to his most Christian Majosty the present possessions of the crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace. And his most Christian Mojesty guarantees on his part to the United States THEIR

and Pretestants, and all classes, high and low, who are not found in the ranks of abolitionism. The spirit of Popery, the 'Catholic Press,' and the 'Irishmen of New-Eng'and,' are, in common with all the institutious and communities of our country, the recipients of violent abolition abuse, and they cannot claim any immunity in the general onslaught of maximen against the order and permanence of society, and the sanctity of the Constitution under which we live. They will rail, though the pillars of the social and pollitical fabric were lottering above their heads, and continue to push on in their mad career, though the genins of their country's freedom warned them to spare from destruction the work of a century, and the product of the noblest blood ever shed in the cause of human liberty.

The spirit of Popery, the 'Catholic Press,' and the 'spirit of Popery,' the 'Catholic Press,' and the sanctity of contrary to the sanctity of the Constitution under which we live. They will rail, though the pillars of the social and pollitical fabric were lottering above their heads, and continue to push on in their mad career, though the genins of their country's freedom warned them to spare from destruction the work of a century, and the product of the noblest blood ever shed in the cause of human liberty.

The standard, are in common with all the institutions and communities of our country, and they were not immediately reassured. The administration, therefore, on the 27th of August, 1793, by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, issued the following notice:

The valid rail the first were lottering above their heads, and continue to push on in their made are the product of the substant of the United States no resources except voluntary and arear, though the genins of their country's freedom warned them to spare from destruction the work of a century, and the product of the noblest blood ever shed in the cause of human liberty.

Jefferson, Secretary of State, issued to assure the merchants of the United States, concered in forcing commerce or negotiation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may suffer on the high seas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of mations, and existing treaties; and that on their forward ag hither well-authenticated evidence of the same, proper well-authenticated evidence of the same well-authentica

withstanding the extraordinary dangers which threat- the United States; otherwise, they would have voted uned it, and it was an express pledge added to the to retain hold upon France. In a word, they meant cution of a lawful commerce. The above-mentioned decree was never relaxed; on the contrary, it was followed, in the years 1796-7, by five other decrees, treaty, have been paid, and those claims were preciseout having committed any offence whatever were and Denmark, have allowed and paid our citizens seized and confiscated, and many of the crews im-claims of the same character, and arising at the same prisoned.

which human obligation can exist, to obtain satisfac- on some of the poorest governments of Europe ! tion for the injuries thus committed, and, if in its power, to see every one of the sufferers righted, I will cation, and it was with extreme difficulty that Bonapented missions to demand redress, and the prime obto make to the citizens of the United States, full comerty, under color of authority or commissions from the shame. French republic or its agents.' To effect this and other objects, Mr. Monroe was sent, in 1794, Messrs. Messrs. Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray, in 1799.

On the other hand, France repeatedly and uniform ly admitted that full compensation was due to our cit-izens for these spoliations; but then they claimed est-isfaction for the non-fulfilment of our guaranty of the rights and privileges of their consuls, the prohibition of the sale of prizes, and of the fitting of priva-teers; and also for the admission of British armed ves-ratified it on the part of France South, or the Union will be severed; and, in either case, the slave goes free! We are glad to find that it is the opinion of the most competent persons in America, that Massachusetts will never give up the dies should be attacked, we should furnish annually, in provisions, \$200,000, and the French, when we should be attacked, should furnish, in military stores, no longer!

But what a pitiable, what a wretched, exhibition has Henry Clay, the candidate for the future Presidency, made! Plunged ten-fold deeper than ever into the accursed spirit of slavery, the presentation of an abolition petition to him in Richmond, Indians, was seized as the opportunity for making one of the was constant of the revolution lasted, it being a like sum, either party to be wholly discharged on payment of \$1,000,000; that the peculiar rights and our part, as to the nature or extent of our abligations of the common to France and the United States, and carried on chiefly for our benefit, no question was raised on our part, as to the nature or extent of our abligations ander these treaties, or such of them as then existed. France went on fulfilling her contract until our peace, either party, of \$600,000 in three years; and that towns evacuated, and our vast territory defined and secured by treaty. France had now made good her

The French plenipotentiaries, [Joseph Bonaparte, Fleurieu, and Roederer,] proposed, on the part of dreds of American citizens, many of whom have

liquidated by commissioners.

sis, when our fidelity to engagements, of which we 2. The continuance of the right of French privateers in our ports: and a forfeiture of the indemnities if this right was not restored.

war against Great Britain, and immediately French 3. The guaranty to be commuted into an annual privateers began to bring their prizes into our ports, supply of \$400,000, or to be bought off by paying at nd the French consuls to condemn and order them ce \$2,000,000.

to be sold. Privateers were also fitted out in our ports The American suvoys then offered \$1,600,000 to obtain a discharge of the United States from the guarmonstrated, and demanded restitution of captured vesanty, and from the privileges of privateers and ships of war, on the condition of mutual satisfaction for capsels. These transactions commenced about the middle of the month of April, 1793, and on the 22d of ures of vessels and other property. It should have that month, the Cabinet agreed unanimously upon a been before mentioned, that the French claimed inproclamation of neutrality, which was signed by demnity for about 80 vessels, of all kinds, which we Washington on the same day, and forthwith publish had captured from them. ed. This put a stop to the fitting out of French priva-

The alternative of France was as follows:

citement. On the 14th of November, 1794, Mr. Genet demanded the fulfilment of our guaranty of the French West Indies. On the 15th of November, 1796, Mr. Adet, his successor, renewed the demand in the following words: ' The undersigned, minister pleni-

A further effort was made by our envoys to adjust these conflicting claims, but it was ineffectual. Fi. privately for resisting this claim. A Tennessee whig nally, it was agreed that a treaty should be made to regulate the future intercourse of the two nations, and treasury. The claimants were rich, and able to lose hat the question of indemnities should be left open for future adjustment. The following was the article which provided for this :

arms of Britain. That the French government sincerely thought the case contemplated in the league with Art. 2. The ministers plenipotentiary of the two us had occurred, and that we were bound in bonor Art. 2. The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties, not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of Feb. 6, 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convenion of the 14th November, 1785; nor upon the indemnities mutually due, or claimed, the parties will negotiate further on these subjects, at a convenient time; and, until they may have agreed on these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation and the relation of the treatment of the same convention of the same convention shall have no operaand good faith to come to their assistance, cannot be doubted. As fittle can it be doubted that they viewed the proclamation of neutrality, and the overthrow of their consular courts, and privateering privileges, as gross and palpable violations of the treaty of commerce and the consular convention. At the risk of being thought very unpatriotic, I must say that I think on, and the relations of the two countries shall egulated as follows." they were entirely right. They marked their sense

Then follows the new treaty, or convention, which vas signed at Paris on the 30th Sept. 1800.

swept a large part of our commerce into the coffers of You will have perceived that vast interests the republic. The first was dated May 9th, 1793, and authorized French ships of war and privateers to stop pcentrated in this 2d article; and also from the ul. reater than ours; for that ultimatum is, that we den wholly or in part with provisions, and destined to an enemy's port, or with merchandize belonging rould pay the indemnities to American, as well as to Prench citizens, in consideration of our being released tions, to cancel which the property of the petition from the perpetual guaranty, by which we were liable, t any time, and through all coming time, to be that ' free ships should give a freedom to goods.' It was also a violation of the law of nations. This delragged into a war, at the pleasure of another and cree was made retrospective, so as to apply to all caplistant nation, in a situation and with interests as diftures from the commencement of the war with Great erent as possible from our own. Compute the probable cost of fleets and armies for the twenty years' Britain. It is remarkable that the proamble contained an acknowledgment that this act was contrary to the war of the French revolution, if we had complied If y guarantees on his part to the United States Takin rights of neutrals, and pleaded, in excuse, the necession of the conduct of men in one fell swoop, all sects, Catholic commerce, and also their possessions, and the addition against her. It also promised indemnity for the promptly and fully with our engagements, and then human victims are sacrificed, then was Carthage a faindeavor to imagine the losses, burdens, elaughter and ble, and there was no such thing as 'punic faith.'

mplied engagement, (binding on all governments,) to to place the claimants in a better position than they protect the citizens of the United States in the prose- would be, if left to pursue their remedy upon France. equally unjust and more destructive. The result was, ly similar to those embraced in the 2d article of that that upwards of six hundred American vessels, with- treaty. Spain, Naples, Russia, Sweden, Holland,

The value of this property, without interest, is va-tiously estimated at 10 to 15 millions of dollars. than if left to be paid by France, have proved to be on That our government was bound, in every way in a worse footing than similar and contemporary claims

ot insult the reader by entering into an argumunt to parte was brought to ratify it with the 2d article prove. If there were no other reason for abstaining stricken out; another proof that the interest of France rom such an argument, it would be sufficient, that the in that article was deemed of greater value than our government itself, over and over again, subsequently to the public notice above quoted, acknowl-on the 31st of July, 1801, on condition that 'both edged itself to be thus bound. In order to stop these parties renounce the respective pretensions which are outrages, it ordered reprisals upon French armed vesels, and upon their prizes taken from us, to be made mitted to our Senate, and on the 19th Dec. 1801, they by American ships of war, and authorized them to be resolved that it was 'fully ratified.' Within two made by American privateers. It built frigates, and days, viz. on the 21st Dec. 180f, the petitions of the aised an army to arrest these wrongs. It sent re- American claimants began to be presented to Congress for the allowance and payment of that which ect of their instructions, in every instance, was to in- had been thus acknowledged on all hands and at all sist, as an indispensable condition, upon a stipulation times to be their just due; and their petitioning has been continued from that day to the present, with the pensation for all losses and damages, which they shall exception of the period of embargo, non-importation have sustained by reason of irregular and illegal cap-tures or condemnation of their vessels and other prop-otism, which increases their merit and their country's

The question has been much discussed, whether these claims of American citizens were parted with Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry in 1797, and finally, by the government for a valuable consideration, which has inured to the benefit of the people of the United States? I will not enter into an argument on this point, because it seems to me that if any one who has road this narrative requires such an argument, it would isfaction for the non-fulfilment of our guaranty of be lost upon him. But I will quote the declarations their West India possessions, for the nullification of of John Marshall and James Madison, Secretaries of State, at the two times this treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States; and of Napoleon, who

'If (says C. J. Marshall) the envoys renounced them, or did not, by an article in the treaty, save them, the United States would thereby become liable for them to her citizens.'

In 1804 Mr. Madison said,

'The claims from which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was for a valua-ble consideration, in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims on them.'

Bonaparte, at St. Helena, said, concerning this Bonaparte, at St. Helena, said, concerning this matter—' The suppression of the second article of the and therefore the law was, in effect, void. Convention put an end to the privileges which France there should be mutual indemnities for captured projust claims which America might have made for injuries done in time of peace."

1. Complete indemnities for losses on both sides, to gone down in poverty and distress to their graves, and others are surviving in lazar-houses, with perhaps a faint hope yet flickering in their besoms. And why is this? I have already said, that if an old southern horse, blind and spayined, had been lost in a slavehunt, and payment for him refused as this righteous claim has been, the Union would have been made to quake a quarter of century ago, if not dissolved. I say this righteous claim-this great claim-this claim which was the price, in part and in a great part, of our freedom, sovereignty, independence and future peace And how has it been kept back? By fraud, just as the hire of the Southern laborer has been. This has been done for forty years, by a conspiracy of Southern slave-mongers and Northern slave-democrats. Nay more, discussion has been suppressed by laying on the table, by previous questions, and by every other We shall have a right to take our prizes into the ports of America. A commission shall regulate the indemnities mutually due. The indemnities which shall be due by France to the citizens of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States; and in return for this, France mitted the exclusive privileges of her ships of war and privateers in American ports, and her rights under the guaranty.

Corrupt and oppressive device. When a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was finally carried the other day, amidst a very high excitement, I saw Atherton of New-Hampshire, and R. D. Davis of New-York, exchanging congratulations with their Southern masters, that this question had got its quietus. These are samples. Ex uno disce omnes. I will give you a sample of the Southern reasons which I have heard corrupt and oppressive device. When a motion to lay sample of the Southern reasons which I have heard said, 'He couldn't vote so much money out of the it.' This man had the grace to blush and be confused as he said this. A North Carolina loco said 'He wouldn't look into it, he would'nt vote for any such old concern.' Mark the inhuman sophistry of this reply. His intention obviously was, to liken this case to those betwixt man and man, in which the remedy is at all times open to the injured party, and f he neglects to seek it, the world recognizes the justice of the rule which makes the consequences of his

Time, therefore, which justly weakens and destroys almost all claims, has only strengthened this. In a report made to the House of Representatives, in 1824, by John Forsyth, it is pronounced to be 'no matum of France, that she deemed her interest in it creditable to the patriotism of the petitioners that they venture to assume that this country owed any thing to France under the guaranty and other treaty obligawas given up. 'Not creditable to their patriotism,' after suffering in silence through the years of embargo, war, and consequent embarrassment of the country And yet that report went through the legislative ma chine. If this be not a process for crushing human hearts, then human hearts cannot be crushed. If this union of liberty and slavery be not a Moloch to which D. L. C.

negligence to fall upon himself. But these claimants

have used diligence, except when their country was

suffering and embarrassed in her finances, to obtain

justice at the only tribunal where they could seek it.

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath. New-Hampshire. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - Wil

liam Wilbur, Dorer ; - Leonard Chese, Milford.
VERMONT. - John Bement, Woodstock ; - Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachuserts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;— Luther Boutell, Groton;
W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Prinection;
J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;
John Levy, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester
and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fail Einer;
Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elina Richards, Weymonth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone,
Watertown;—A Beause, Centreville;—Israel Perkins,
Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; R. F. Walleut, Dennis:—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown,
Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John
Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburaham.

[ET: For a continuation of this live, see the last one a

[For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 633.

Debate on the Marriage Bill.

We copy from the Salem Register the following reert of the debate in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Feb. 8th, on the intermarriage law :

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting marriage 'between white persons and Indians or mulattoes,' was read a second time.

Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, opposed the Bill. He thought there would be a good deal of fluttering in the House before this question was disposed of. His mind had long been made up on this subject; he was opposed to this Bill in principle; and although if he was ambitious of political promotion, he might hold his tongue, yet that was not the case with him, and he was not so wedded to party as to sacrifice

hold his tongue, yet that was not the case with him, and he was not so wedded to party as to sacrifice principle to party unds. He did not believe the colored people wished this Bill to pass—the petitions which had been sent in here, were got up by white intermeddlers. This Bill belongs to that species of legislation which is calculated to introduce that system of levelling and equality of which we hear so much. The rail-road Bill is part of the same system. And why should this change be made? Will it benefit the best members of the colored classes, or do they wish such a change? No—they will never take advantage of it, but the dissolute and dishonest would prey upon society, and the result never take advantage of it, but the dissolute and dishonest would prey upon society, and the result would be any thing but desirable. He remarked that the mulatto was justly considered among the most unfortunate and degraded of his race, and that, if this Bill should pass, we should have twenty of that class where we now have one. He thought the law prohibiting such marriage, was in accordance with the great laws of our Creator—no more distinction was made than there ought to he was the

tinction was made than there ought to be-and he could not vote for its repeal.

Mr. Whitmarsh was in favor of the repeal. He asked, if there was no such law on the statute book, would gentlemen vote for one? He contended that would gentlemen vote for one? He contended that the effect of such a law was to degrade the colored race, and he considered it a disgrace to our State that such a law should exist here. He did not believe the effect of the repeal would be to promote amalgamation—the natural repugnance of such a union would be sufficient to prevent it.

Mr. Newhall, of Saugus, spoke at length in support of the Bill. He considered the law a relie of barbarism, and that it had its origin in the idea of the degradation of the colored race, which had been instilled into our minds and had strengthened with

instilled into our minds, and had strengthened with our strength—and he considered this tyranny of the worst stamp, in comparison with which, that which our forefathers resisted, dwindles into nothing. He insisted that the spirit of this law is the very foundation of slavery, and it is inconsistent for us to peti-tion Congress to abolish slavery, while this law is on our statute book. The South can well say, 'Phy-sician, heal thyself.' He then went into a long argument to prove that it was contrary to our Bill of Rights-contrary to the law of God, as written in Rights—contrary to the law of God, as written in the consciences of men—and contrary to the teachings of Jesus, who taught that we all have one Father, and are bound to love each other as brethren. He thought it would be an honor to the State to pass that Bill, and as both parties in the House are claiming to be republicans, he hoped they would unite and show their republicanism, by helping the world forward to universal liberty, happiness and truth.

with.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, followed in much the same train of thought—he considered that the tendency of the present law was to deepen the prejudice against the colored race—and said, if we degrade a part of our race to the rank of a monkey or a baboon, they will have the thoughts and aspirations of a monkey

Mr. WHEATLAND, of Salem, was in favor of the repeal, because he considered it a dead letter—a mere nullity—there were so few persons to whom it was applicable. The Supreme Court of this State has decided that marriages are valid, except those between whites and pure Indians, negroes or mulattoes-and that by the term mulatter is intended the child of a negro and white person—and that, consequently, a marriage between a white and a colored person who had more or less than half negro blood in his veins, would be valid. It would be almost impossible to prove that any person was so

The decision here referred to was the case of the inhabitants of Medway 2s, the inhabitants of Natick. An action was brought for money expended for the support of a pauper, one Roba Vickons, and a child of said Roba. The facts were, that her father was a mulatto, and her mother a white woman, and she (Roba) was married to a white man, who, at his death, had a legal settlement in Natick; the widow and her daughter resided, afterwards, at Medway, and were relieved by the town. The defence of the town of Natick was, that the marriage being invalid, she had not acquired a settlement in that town, and of course, they were not bound to pay the town of Medway for the sums expended for her relief.

The decision of the Court was as follows :-

'It is our unanimous opinion, that a mulatto is a person begotten between a white and a black. This is the definition given by the best lexicographers, and we believe it also to agree with the popular use of the term. The pauper's father in this case, was a mulatto, and her mother was a tehtite woman. The pauper is, then, not a mulatte. Judgment for the plaintiffs.' [October Term, Norfolk, 1810]

Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, was in favor of the repeal, and made a few remarks on the subject. Mr. Adams next took the floor. He said the law

Mr. Adams next took the floor. He said the law to prevent intermarriages had reference to the state of society when it was first enacted, at a very early period in our history—at the time when slaves were first imported into Massachusetts colony—and the object of the law was to constitute a caste—to make a distinction between the whites and the race which was described to slavery. But circumstances have was doomed to slavery. But circumstances have now changed—our Bill of Rights struck the fetters from the slave, but the prejudices which had been fostered by the system, existed to this day. He considered the law in question a bad one. By the principles of our Constitution we have no right, except the cases which effect public morals to unterfere as in cases which affect public morals, to interfere as to marriage—and he considered the law in question to have a directly contrary effect. He knew no law of our Creator, (to which allusion had been made) which makes a negro any thing but a man-and any principle which reduces him below a man-renders him a beast, and would justify slavery. H

taken, it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Gax, of Bridgewater, opposed the Bill—he thought the law a good one—that the blacks did not wish it repealed—and he could see no connection between emancipation and the intermarriage law. He was a friend to the colored race-he wo them all the rights we have—he would even sit with them in this House, if properly qualified, but he did not believe that the repeal of the law would

he did not believe that the repeal of the law would benefit the blacks in any degree. He considered amalgamation as tending to degrade the race.

Mr. Fowle, of Boston, was opposed to the repeal. He believed there was a distinction in the races, made by God himself. There was also a difference of temperament—they cannot live together any length of time—and the offspring of such marriages is also very limited, showing that nature herself is against such connexions. He remarked that the colored nomen are opposed to the repeal, as they colored women are opposed to the repeal, as they believe the effect will be, that colored men will

marry white women of the lower classes.

Mr. PARK opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was not desired by the colored people, and that it would be productive of great inconvenience to the community. He objected to the term 'degraded,' which had been so frequently applied to the colored population. He knew many colored persons in this city of high respectability and intelligence, and he paid a high compliment to the late Rev. Mr. Paul, a

HE LIBERATOR: PEBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

THE ASTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNELL. Henry W. Williams, General Agent:

NO. 7. of a situation charge of

JM.

Street.

USE

BATTISTE

genteel Box

JOHN ELY.

TIONS

rs. M. W. Cha

America, Harp

ds, Millinery,

PREET, BOSTOS

s, and keep

produced by

WORK!

AND MINES.

of their princi-

S., M. G. S., M. Philad., S. Ph. S

c., &c.

BLICATION.

Liies. agent, A. S JOR

N

he Anti-Slav

IEN.

Financial Committee.

TY, LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The Mania of Abolition.

heads of the men who have thus by their

ding him with additional checks and

nd Two Hundre avings. which pass til

LIBERATOR.

Preston, Thomas Parableton, Russelville, Abno Cox, Hamertan John Cox, Hamertan Joseph Fulton, S. Medina; Joseph Fulton, S. Medina; — Abner G. K. Medina; — Lot Homes, Lot Homes, Cortaxille; — A. Brole, Cortaxille; — A. Brole,

ST PAGE.] ASTER GENERAL. Postmaster may end blisher of a newspaped fird person, and frank

iney should slwsy

colored clergyman of Boston, and said if gentlemen from the country, who scarcely ever saw a color man in their towns, could know what efforts we made in Boston for their mental and moral improve ment, and the success of these efforts, we should hear less of their 'degraded condition.' He expressed his strong abhorrence of slavery, and his readiness to abolish every vestage of it from our stat-ute books—but he did not believe the present Bill

would have any good effect.

The subject was then laid on the table, and after some important business, the House adjourned at 2

The following petition (the paternity of which we have heard attributed to that brazen-faced pettifogger, 'John C. Park, Esquire,' who has made himself infamously conspicuous in the Legislature, for several years past, by his mulignant opposition to the anti-slavery cause, and also to the intermarriage and rail-road corporation bills,) purporting to be from certain colored women of Boston, -about twenty in number, -who, with scarcely an exception, are said to be among the lowest and most disreputable of our colored population, was lately presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Gibbens of Boston, also notorious for his colorphobia, and hostility to anti-slavery. It is the low device of white blackguards, and is to be regarded as nothing better than a worthless hoax.

'To the honorable Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

The petition of the undersigned colored women, of Boston, in behalf of themselves and all colored wo-men throughout the Commonwealth, respectfully and carnestly represents, that your petitioners are informed that certain colored men have been induced to petition to your honorable body so to alter the laws of this Commonwealth as to allow them to marry white wives, which change of the laws, if effected, will exert a most pernicious influence on the condition of colored women. If the proposed change of the laws take place, we shall be deserted by our natural protectors and supporters, and thrown upor the world friendless and despised, and forced to get our bread by any vile means that may be propo to us by others, or that despair may teach us to in-

The petition of celored men for the privilege of having white wives, shows that your present peti-tioners are even now despised on account of their color. If this request be granted, the contempt for us and dislike of us will increase, and we shall be regarded as hateful incumbrances, and thus driven from our homes. Colored husbands will regret that they married before the change of the law, and will wish their wives out of the way. The least evil that we can expect from such a course is, the utter de-

struction of domestic happiness.
In this, we are sure that our fears do not deceive us; the petition of the colored men show that we are despised; and some of us know that the hope of ss has already made some celored men less kind than they formerly were to females dependant

u pon them. (!!)

To you, as the civil guardians of the happiness and virtue of even the hamblest, we apply, and beg that you will not, by a legislative act, plunge us into an abyss of wretchedness, temptation and ruin; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Rights of Northern Colored Seamen.

The following is the memorial from Boston to Co gress, remonstrating against the oppressive and un. constitutional laws of the South respecting northern colored seamen, on which the able report of the Com. mittee on Commerce was made, which we published in our last number. In the Report it was truly said-4 Probably no paper was ever addressed to the Congress of the United States, which represented more of the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and property also, of the metropolis of New-England.'

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Represen talives of the United States in Congress assembled : Your petitioners, citizens of the United States and some of them owners and masters of vessels,

respectfully represent: That on board of that large number of vessels ac customed to touch at the ports of Charleston, Savan-nah, Mobile, and New-Orleans, it is frequently nec-

essary to employ free persons of color:
And whereas, it frequently happens that such crews are taken from the vessels, thrown into prison, and there detained at their own expense, greatly the prejudice and detriment of their interest, and the commerce of these States :

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray. Benjamin Rich J. Ingersoll Beweitch Henry Oxnard on & Son Samuel Appleton J. Thomas Stevenson J. J. Dixwell S. Austin, Jr.

They pray your honorable body to grant them re-lief, and render effectual in their behalf, the privile-ges of citizenship secured by the Constitution of the United States. Benjamin Bangs Daniel P. Parker James S. Amory Francis J. Oliver Theodore Chase Samuel May Henry G. Rice G. M. Thatcher Abbott Lawrence R. B. Forbes Thomas Lamb Samuel Whitwell John D. Bates James Savage Caleb Loring John Dorr Wm. Appleton Thomas Motley Paschal P. Pope Wm. Ropes B. T. Reed Samuel A. Dorr John S. Eldridge Joseph Balch Benjamin Gould Nathaniel Meriam Robert G. Shav Robert B. Williams Lemuel Pope . John G. Nazro C. Curtis ward S. Toby Phineas Sprague Samuel T. Armstrong James Dennie John R. Brewer Henry J. Nazro Henry J. Oliver Isaiah Bangs John Q. A. Williams Joshna Crane Rice & Thanter Bramball & Howe Charles J. Morrill C. Wilkins & Co. Samuel Blake George Thatcher & Co. Edward Oakes Albert A. Beut E. Williams, Jr. Henry W. Pickering Charles C. Bowman John J. Eaton Richard W. Shapleigh Henderson Inches, Jr. W. Cotting Wm. Worthington & Co M. Brimmer T M I Dohan Victor Constant Stephen Grover Cobb & Winslow Thomas B. Curtis Wm. Sturgis George R. Minot Joseph Ballister & Co. Josiah Bradlee & Co. James Parker J. M. Forbes Henry Lee Alfred C. Hersey Wm. Perkins Rebert G. Shaw, Jr. Peter R. Dalton B. C. Clark & Co. George Hallet A. W. Thaxter, Jr. E. Weston & Son Winsor & Townsend Barnard, Adams, & Co. Froth ingham & Bradled Stephen Tilton & Co. James Huckins Tapley & Crane Billings & Bailey S. R. Alle John O. B. Merritt Billings & Bailey J. P. Townsend & Co. Robert Vinat uel Weltch Gregerson & Cox Reed & Howe George Williams Robert Day Cyrus Buttrick Lot Day Juckson Riggs Frederick A. Sumne Jos. Hunnewell & Sons N. A. Thompson & Co. Isaac C. Hall C. Allen Br R. Lincoln & Co. Wm. H. Prentice Howes & Co. Charles G. Loring Benjamin Rand W. Minot Franklin Dexter Charles P. Curtis Edward G. Loring W. W. Story Charles Henry Parker George William Bond Richard Robbins B. R. Curtis F. C. Loring George T. Curtis Thomas B. Pope John R. Aday Henry Hall W. H. Gardiner James K. Mills Edm. Dwight P. T. Jackson Charles Jackson Wm. Prescott I. H. Wolcott A. C. Lombard & Co. N. I. Bowditch T. H. Perkins Edward Pickering John C. Gray George Morey W. R. P. Washburn Amos Lawrence

IP No other action has been taken by the Ho of Representatives on the Report of the Committee of Commerce, than ordering it to be printed, and also Mr. Rayner's minority report; and in all probability, nothing more will be done on the subject, at least a the present session of Congress.

A. A. Dana John Pickering.

Rartlett

B. A. Gould

Benjamin C. White

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Dr. Bowditch.

mation respecting the Respirators, as he had seen my advertisement of them in the Medical Journal. It is proper, likewise, to inform you, that Dr. R. can procure English Respirators at any of the great cities. North of Mason and Dixon's line. Moreover, I sent him avery thing he asked for at the interval of the more determined opponent of slavery than heretofore. But, do not think, Sir, that I am ashamed of my letter, notwithstanding 'George Vickers, Esq.' chooses to insinuate that I 'pencilled' the words, 'as if I desired the sentiments I advanced to be effaced from the white sheet they had disfigured.' Had I him avery thing he asked for at the interval of the more appropriate that the control of the sentiments are not the control of the sentiments and the sentiments are not the control of the sentiments and the sentiments are not the control of the sentiments are not the control of the sentiments are not the control of the sentiments are not the sentiments and the sentiments are not the sentiments and the sentiments are not the sentiments are not the sentiments are not the sentiments are not the sentiments and the sentiments are not the sentiments and the sentiments are not the sentiments. ly states that he wishes me to forward to him inforhim every thing he asked for, at the time; and it was in order to prevent any subsequent misunderstanding, that I informed him of my determination in regard to the sale of the instruments.

print. I wrote it as a confidential letter to a brother my copying machine in answering yours of Nov. physician. At the same time, I thought I was bound to deal frankly with him, and I supposed he would meet my remarks in, at least, a gentlemanly manner.

But I have not yet done with the subject, and you will excuse me if I 'frankly express' my opinion o the baleful influences of slavery. It seems, then, that we at the North must bend the knee, and worship the southern master, or the vials of his indignation will be poured forth over us. Let them submit, who choose; but I, for one, feel myself yet free to choose who shall do business with me.

Respectfully your friend,

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE KENT NEWS. We insert, to-day, a letter from Dr. L. M. Ricand, accompanied by a most extraordinary one from Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston—the chairman of a com-mittee appointed to prevent the owner of an abscond-

blood of the slave. Although we had supposed that a degree of fanat-

upon the subject of slavery, mixed up with a goodly portion of moral obliquity, and a quantum of politi-cal legerdemain, yet we had not supposed that such men as Dr. B. is represented to be, could have had wholly abstain from receiving his money; for, of his integrity so undermined, and his moral and inhis integrity so undermined, and his moral and in-tellectual vision so beclouded, as to have pencilled slave.' Should I have no right to decide in ink, as if he desired the sentiments he had nd-vanced, to be effaced from the white sheet which my letter was an insult to his honor, and should pubthey disfigured.) The Dr. says that the 'Northern lish my sentiments as worthy of his 'unqualified con-blood is rising?' We can tell him that the Southern demnation?' Even you,, I think, though used to frankly, what 'we of the South think.'

1. We think that the slaves of the South are as

well fed and clad, and perform less labor, than a as a southern man, were true to your own principle great many white men of the East, who drag out a for it is a matter of notoriety, that all southern me and in other occupations of a laborious character.

2. We think that our slaves are contented chee our slaves are contented, cheerresent condition, with any free negroes, (or who have absconded;) and are now in the

North or East.

3. We think that our slaves do not thank the Dr. and his colleagues and compeers, for their officious and impertinent intermeddling with business that

5. We think that our slaves, being our property, here is no distinction, in principle, between an abduction of them, and the taking of any other species

f property which we possess.

6. We think that there are men in the North and

the rights of their fellow-men, and attempt to carry easures which, if successful, would sap the foundations of the government, are lost to all correct feelings of patriotism and philanthropy, and are unworthy the name, and unfit to enjoy the rights and

privileges of American citizens. 8. We think that if the Northern and Eastern abolitionists would direct their philanthropic efforts, and the energies of their minds, to promote virtue and intelligence among their own people, to ameliorate their condition, and to instil into their minds a respect for the rights and for the opinions of others, orate their condition, and to instil listo their minds a respect for the rights and for the opinions of others, to inculcate upon the rising generation an affection and veneration for the Union of the States, and weneration for the Union of the States, and weneration for the Union of the States, and weneration for the South think' our warn them to look upon every attempt, overt or inselves very different from African slave-traders. In warn then to look upon every attempt, overt or is selves very different fron sidious, to weaken the bonds which unite us a peomoral treason, and an unparc onable sin that they would best subserve the purposes of good citizens, and discharge some of the mor al and polit-ical obligations under which they have been placed.

CRESTER Town, Jan. 21.st, 1843.

I this day received a letter from Dr. 14. I. Bowditch, of Bedford-street, Boston. As its content are of so starling and extraordinary a nature, I deem it proper to publish the same, and show to the people of the South the very dangerous nature of abolitionism. I wrote to him in November, to inquire as to the usefulness of the oringsal and oral respirator—in its application to the treatment of diseases of the throat and chest. Below you have his answer. I am sorry to find the Medical Projession in that quarter are using their influence in to bad and dangerous a cause—especially so eminant a physician as Dr. Bowditch. His sentiments deunqualified condemnation. please publish, and send him a copy of your paper.

Yours, respectfully, LAWRENCE M. RICAUD. To GEO. VICKERS, Esq. Editor Kent News.

Beston, Jan. 6, 1843. Sin-When your letter reached me in November last, I was engaged in a manner that wholly prevented me from attending to any call, save those of my daily professional duties, and that which I deemed I owed my native State. Lhave been unable to answer yours until the present time, for those engagements have not yet terminated, though less engrossing than they were. I was, for a time, sole editor of a journal, that I take the liberty of sending you; and I am, at present, Chairman of the Latimer Committee—which Committee, by its mass petition. I trust will prevent our laws from being petition, I trust will prevent our laws from being strated to support slavery, and our lawyers from ing our jailors to the illegal use of our jails.

In regard to the Respirator, I can assure you that it is useful in all thoracie, or rather pulmonic complaints. It relieves many, and cures some. I am prepared to endorse every thing I have stated in the short article published in the Medical Almanac, some two years ago. You will see also the Eng-lish Medical Testimonials which I send you.

You will see, also, a list of my prices; but you will pardon me, if I say, still further, that I have long since determined. long since determined, never, voluntarily, to receive aught of money that I may suspect is tainted with the blood of the slave—and though I shall be ever happy to let you have any documents I may procure in reference to the instrument, I cannot agree to have any commercial relations, whereby I may be benefitted, with any one south of Mason and Dixon's line, who is not a decided opponent of slavery. You will pardon me, if I seem impertinent. I mean not to be so—but slavery has struck too severe a blow at northern liberties, for me to remain longer silent. I know not what you of the South think, but the Northern blood is rising under the influence of the atrocious decision given by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case; and we are determined to defend ourselves. The subject, there-fore, is too sacred for impertinence. It is the ques-tion of our own liberties we fight for. I can hardly by the Supreme Court of hope for an answer to this letter; nevertheless, I as

Meanwhile, I remain yours, respectfully H. I. BOWDITCH.

[For the manly and cogent reply of Dr. Bow-

you, I should be gratified at receiving one.

DR. L. M. BICAUD, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Your answer to mine of January has arrived, FRIEND GARRISON:

I send you a copy of the 'Kent News,' which I received a few days ago. According to your request, I would inform you that Dr. Ricaud's first letter merely states that he wishes me to forward to him inforsupposed that you, a southern gentleman, would have been guilty of publishing the letter, I should have written it with more regard to accurate language, and should have avoided some repetitions, &c.; but, as it sprung warmly from my heart, and as in writing It was wholly unexpected to me to see my letter in business letters I always take copies of them, I us last. This fact will explain the 'pencilling,' to the satisfaction of your friend, at the same time that it sets aside his argument as to my want of candor.

slavery and its influences, so far as it relates to the transactions between us—and the recent Latimer case in Boston. In doing this, I shall make one or two hypotheses which may serve to make the subject re intelligible.

Suppose an African slave-trader, or one I suspeced was his nider and abettor on the coast of Africa, should by letter request me to send him an article manufactured under my direction in exchange for money that he would forward. Feeling as I do, that the slave-trade, wherever carried on, is a most vile transaction, inasmuch as it makes a man a thing beast of burden, tears a husband from his wife a parent from his child, in the same way that the an-imal is deprived of her young; of course, I could not do otherwise than refuse to hold 'commercial relation' ing slave, named Latimer, from recovering possession of his property. Dr. Bowditch, it will be discovered, refuses to sell to a respectable physician, residing in Maryland, a certain instrument, to be that cannot withstand the temptation of gain. I appossible that the money may be 'tainted with the as one endowed with keen moral instincts, for those, you perceive, are wholly unnecessary in the premises; appeal to you and ask whether that trader in huma icism prevailed to a limited extent in New-England, flesh could possibly have any right to complain of my refusal to receive his money. In my answer, announcing this determination, I make no attack upon his opinions, except that I declare that I will such a letter, (for he has written in pencil, and not Would the trader excite anything but the utmost He says that 'he knows supremacy over slaves, would perceive the absurdity not what we of the South think.' As we intend to send the Dr. a copy of our paper, we'll tell him, frankly, what 'we of the South think.'

1. We think that the slaves of the South are no have said I should feel obliged to act; that is, if you, sickly existence in meanufacturing establishments, pretend, at least, to hate this African traffic, and many of them, I doubt not, really detest it, and despise hose who pursue it. You would smile at his wrath ful and happy, and would not consent to exchange as much as a northern man laughs now at yours, and

your coadjutor, 'George Vickers, Esq.'
But, suppose still further, that one of the associates of this same African slave-trader, a few weeks previous to the reception of my correspondent's letter, had arrived in this city; had been busily employed in the honorable trade of slave-hunting, and had suc-4. We think that if 'we of the South' were to raise a great huel and cry about the qualification, (property or pecuniary,) of voters, which exists in some of the New-England States, or about any municipal regulation, which does not affect us, but only our theoretical restriction. our theoretical notions of what may be right, that our theoretical notions of what may be right, that we should violate our duty as good citizens, and who loved our own laws, had variny ored to persuade the officers to do rightly, prostitute their offices at the bidding of this house. Inagine all these things, and the misuse of the jail. Suppose yet more, that I, as a man who loved our own laws, had vainly endeavslave-hunter. Imagine all these things, and answer me, whether my indignation against the vile traffic would not naturally be increased? Such transactions would, of necessity, convince me that slavery and the slave-trade would not be satisfied with re-East, who 'humbug' many others upon the subject of slavery, by wilful deception and misrepresentation in regard to the treatment of slaves in the South, and then the 'humbugged' operate upon the minds of others, and make impressions equally false.

7. We think that men who can thus interfere with the light of the fall of the property of the most of particle Henry, in his well-remembered explanation. bow the neek before it. Would not 'Southern Chivalry' contend even to blood in such a cause, that is, if she be yet true to the heart-stirring sentiment of Patrick Henry, in his well-remembered exclamation, 'Give me liberty, or give me death ?

Ven will nerceive, in all these remarks, that

You will perceive, in all these remarks, that I have carefully avoided all allusion to slavery and the slave-trade of these United States. I have sup posed cases of encroachment from the African slave power; cases upon which you and I, the South and North, of course, could have but one opinion. of the North, and you of the South, of course to not allow a trade we call piracy to pollute our free institutions. Shoulder to shoulder, as in the days of the revolution, Virginia and Massachusette norant as not to know that 'we long ago declared that trade to be piracy'? In all our Colonization reports, and, in truth, all our public documents, in which we wish to make a show of our detestation of it, do we not deal very severe blows upon it? Really

the man's 'obliquity of vision' is greater than bought it was, when he refused to trade with us.' But, my dear Sir, let us look at the subject, as ex bited in the pages of that excellent little periodica hibited in the pages of that excellent little periodical, the Kent News, a copy of which, containing my letter to you, you had the kindness to send me. I admit all you say about your burning indignation against the African slave trade. Very few there are, in this world, who are not ready to hit an opponent and, unless my eyes deceive me, you have a strade of your own, with which, perhaps, the Africa might interfere, if allowed to be carried on with this country. In proof of this assertion, I quote the fol-lowing from the number of the Kent News of Jan.

28, above alluded to: CASH FOR NEGROES. The highest prices will, at all times, be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES, that are slaves for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES, that are slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt st. No. 85 between Sharp and Howard-streets, where myself of between Sharp and Howard-streets, where myself or my agent, J. M. Wilson, can be seen at all times. All persons having negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buy-ing and forwarding to the New-Orleans market. I will also receive and keep negroes at twenty five cents each day, and forward them to any southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground, and kept in complete order, with a large yard-for ex-reise, and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And, as the char-acter of my house and yard is so completely estabacter of my house and yard is so completely estab-lished, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it be-ing a place where I keep all my own, that I will not be accountable, for the future, for escapes of any kind from my establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER. Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1842. Pray what does this mean? You may be able to

explain it very softly to your own consciences; but to my 'obliquity of vision,' it seems to indicate that there is an American slave-trade; carried on, too, within your own borders-on a very extensive sc likewise, I presume, for very few advertise by the year, unless they are doing a good business. Now I would ask you and your readers, whether there is advertise by the any difference, in principle, between the violent transfer of human beings, that this vile wretch Slat-ter proposes to make from Baltimore to New Orter proposes to make from Baltimore to New Or leans, and that made through the middle passage from Africa to Cuba? I assure you that my n perceptions are so blinded, that I can see none w They are both a disgrace to humanity—and ditor, who, like 'George Vickers, Esq.' allows ever. They are both a disgrace to humanity—and any editor, who, like 'George Vickers, Esq.' allows for the sake of gazu, such an advertisement to remain, day after day, in the columns of his newspa per, must not feel aggrieved if men, as simple a some of us at the North are, should consider him a per, must not feel aggrieved if men, as simple as some of us at the North are, should consider him as wholly on a par with the slave-trader himself, so far as principle is concerned. The American slave-trade, I can assure you, Sir, will ere long be considered as disgracefal as the African is now. It is as atrocious in its principle and objects, and as painful in its details, as the African. Where is the difference hetween the always factories of the coast of African. ence between the slave-factories of the coast of Af rica, and that miserable dungeon of human hopes described in the above advertisement by the monster Slatter, as the most splendid establishment of the kind in the United States? Be assured, Sir, the time will come when vengennee will fall upon it, and the name only will mark the spot,—as the Bastile now

felt as the men of old did. Their metto was, 'Resist at the beginning.' They fought for three pence; so I and many others in Massachusetts thought that we should be compelled to physical resistance, sooner than allow our laws, our trial by jury, our habeas corpus right, to be annulled to sustain southern slavery—a system that our laws acknowledge not, and which we hate. It is bad enough for us that you tolerate slavery within your own borders, for it paralyzes the whole country. Against it, however, we can do nothing, except by conversation, by writing, and by acting as I have towards you; but when 'you of the South' dare, as was done by the Supreme Court at Washington, in the Prigg case, and by such acts as J. B. Gray committed in Boston, to attempt to extend the slave laws of Virginia over free Masselves, and to whom they are accustomed to look to to extend the slave laws of Virginia over free Massachusetts, then, Sir, the blood of our sires calls to for guidance and approbation.

Bunker Hill, and of the plains

Truly you of Lexington, and bids us to be up and doing. The heaven! the Latimer case was finished without ble shed by the simple process of teaching our sheriff and jailor, by the threatened loss of their offices, that it is proper for them to execute our laws to support free-dom, not to violate them to surprise shows the violation dom, not to violate them to sustain slavery, by yielding, as we here of the North have been accused of doing, to southern bravado. But, if the worst had come, I verily believe that Boston streets would blood, before Latimer would have been carried off at the expense of the destruction of our own laws. Heaven forbid, that ever man should e apparently compelled to imbrue his hands in the blood of civil war; but when the free laws of a land are trampled upon by southern slavery, it brings 'times that try men's souls;' and if blood be the consequence, the fault rests with the aggressors, not with the oppressed. For look ye, Sir, in the Lati-mer case was involved not merely the carrying off from our soil a man, who at least claimed to be free -that has been done a thousand times-thank Heaven, the prospects are bright that it shall nev-Latimer, you violated our laws, tampered with our public officers, set at nought our dearest rights; the public officers, set at nought our dearest rights, some serial by jury and habeas corpus fell before slave-holders' adjudication; and think ye, that, sons as we are of noble sires, we could stand by unmoved? Were not the atrocities of that occasion, in addition

Were not the atrocities of that occasion, in addition to the decision of the Supreme Court, enough to stir up every Massachusetts man, and to make him vow to drive out slavery forever from our borders, and never to allow himself to receive aught of gain from the system, wherever it might be? The logic may this shorty women—that they, I am assured, voted on the system, tenerever to make the more than the seem to you to be good; what suits my obliquity of vision, may seem absurd to your cultivated moral faculties; but, whether it suits your judgment or not, one thing is very certain—all the abuse that may be one thing is very certain.

not a decided opponent of slavery.'

I have but one remark more to make, and our tailed upon you by others—that this may obscure your views of what is due to man as man, without southern man or woman, who disapproves of slave-ry, and tries to destroy it. I like also to meet any man in fair discussion upon it, and will meet you, i you please, for that purpose, at my residence, which you seem to know so accurately. Some southern people, I hope, would appreciate my determination given in my first letter; but, however much a person may disapprove of my course, no man, be he ever so wedded to the system of bondage, has a right to say, that I, who hate it, and am determined to have nothing to do with it, am unworthy of that confidence that is due between one gentleman and another. Sir, in the publication of a private letter, you have put yourself in such a position, that I at again have any private correspondence with

I therefore shall publish this, in a paper of you. I therefore shall publish this, in which you may be pleased to see a specimen. It with fate to your beloved sysbears a title pregnant with fate to your beloved system. It is the Liberator. I shall send a copy to yourself, and to your friend 'George Vickers, Esq.' whose editorial, by the bye, I might have taken more notice of, had I supposed it worthy of remark.

I remain, yours, with the full conclusion that nothing but the ABOLITION of negro slavery can he alludes in his communication of Tuesday last.

save the country from ruin.

H. I. BOWDITCH. P. S. Since the above was put in type, a friend has pointed out to me a high authority for my conduct in regard to southern slavery and the slave October 20th, 1774, the Continental Congress

passed the following: We, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the sev

eral colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of our country, as follows:

2d Article. We will neither import nor purchase any
slares imported after the first day of December next time we will wholly discontinue the slav trade, and we will neither be concerned in it our

selves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our com

modities or manufactures to those who are concerned " I request and DIRECT,' &c .- Gray's order to the jailor of Suffolk.

Reply to Mr. Russell.

MR. GARRISON: A personal controversy, especially through the A personal controversy, especially through the medium of a newspaper, I would always, if possible, avoid. It is better and truer to live down an accusation, than defend oneself against it. But defence sometimes becomes a right, and then it is a duty.

A report of the last meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society, under my initials, and written by the appeared in your paper, two or there week.

by me, appeared in your paper two or three weeks since. It was not written for publication, but was a hasty sketch made at the request of a friend, who intended giving a full report, and wished the assistance of my incomplete notes. Probably, from want of time, this sketch was sent to you, as it appeared, without additions. But, incomplete as it is it is without additions. But, incomplete as it is, it is correct, I believe, as far as it goes. The objections and animadversions in a letter from the Rev. Mr. correct, I believe, as lar as a goes. The bullet and animadversions in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Russell, of South Hingham, which appeared last week, are, it seems to me, entirely gratuitous and uncalled for. Had he reviewed the report attentive.

ard to the decision of the Supreme Court, but, at same time, defended with great warmth his friend, Quaker Wilder, whom, he stated, every knew to be an honest, upright man.' Now this I be-lieve to be the simple fact. But, by Mr. Wilder's lieve to be the simple fact. But, by Mr. Wilder's 'position,' I presume, he means (though I am not sure that I am right, in view of the whole of the first fourteen lines of the letter,) Mr. Wilder's position as the assailant of Mr. Boyle, as he says, 'I can hardly yet think that 'G.' would imagine that I should defend even my 'friend' in any such personal attack upon another.' I shall only adduce the testimony of the senses of hearing and seeing.

the senses of hearing and seeing.

The remarks of Messrs. Boyle and Wilder, I The remarks of Measrs. Boyle and Wilder, I have already, I am sure, in substance correctly reported; they need not be reprinted. Mr. Russell, after some remarks upon the point truly at issue, as to whether the law did really protect us in our personal liberty or net, did then, and evidently in a state of considerable excitement, defend his 'friend Wilder,' as a man of respectability, well known in that community, and whose verseity could be relief as a respectable of the contract of the co munity, and whose veracity could be relied on; and this, after Mr. Boyle had thrown back the charge of

is known only by the empty space that it formerly occupied. The people of this country now have it as a terrible proof of the herrors of the American shave-trade, and an evidence of what injuries a Christum, falsely so called, can inflict upon his brother man. Heaven forbid that I should ever voluntarily take money as my gain from the American, Africans and slave-trade ame to our shores, and attempted to make our laws subservient to his purposes; and you will remember we inferred that both North and South would unite to repel the wretch. You, perhaps, wish to see the application of this hypothesis. A certain man, named James B. Gray, of Norfolk, Virginia, an American slave-trader and owner, appears in our streets, and, with the aid of two or three northers miscreants, (shame on them?) seizes a man, without warrant, and drags him to a place of confinement. Next, he orders our jailor does so, and the Sheriff consents thereto. We, of Massachusetts, are not accustomed to such things, and, for one, I felt as the men of old did. Their motto was, 'Resist at the beginning.' They fought for three pence; so I and many others in Massachusetts thought that

whom they are accustomed to look to selves, and to Pruly yours

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Hingham, Feb. 14, 1843.

Recognition of Equal Rights. NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 11, 1843. Mr. W. L. GARRISON:

My DEAR SIR-A writer under the anonyn signature of an 'Advocate for Equality,' dating his letter from Dorchester, Jan. 24, 1843, in your paper of the 10th instant, asserts that during the session of the Latimer Convention, recently held at Northamp-ton, 'a circumstance occurred, which is much to be regretted. It was the omission to recognize wo-man's privilege to act upon the resolutions of the meeting. As each successive resolution was brought forward, and action called for, the votes of the gentlemen were distinctly required, thus excluding men.' * * * 'This omission,' the writer adds, ' more conspicuous, from the fact that several of the most active members were from the hot-bed of equal rights-the Northampton Association-an Ass er be done again-but in attempting to carry off tion which, in this respect, I fear, is ignorant of its own theory, possessing in reality

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while to turn aside from the duties of life to meet such a misstatement but, as I have been called upon, as Secretary of the

ti-slavery women—that they, I am assured, voted on the different resolutions that were offered for discus-sion—and that they did not hear any thing in the

tween the Atlantic and the Mississippi, will not make me alter my conclusions, or swerve from my purpose of never holding any 'monical relations with any one south of Mason and Dixon's line, who is as recorder of the proceedings, and almost certain that it would have arrested the notice, and called forth the animadversion of those vigilant friends correspondence, I presume, will close. I hope I equal rights who were present, G. W. Benson, E. D. duly appreciate the fact, that slavery has been en-Indson, and others.

The reference to the Northampton Association

shows the animus of the writer; and I will only add, regard to color. I always am delighted to see a that it would indeed be inconsistent, if the North-southern man or woman, who disapproves of slave-ampton Association, which has women among its members, who vote at its meetings, and a woman among its Directors, who has perhaps more onerous duties than any other officer, should uphold, or countenance, or knowingly connive at any the just and equal rights of women, at any anti-slavery Convention.

Allow me, my dear Sir, to avail myself of this op-

portunity to congratulate you, and the friends of truth and freedom, on your recovery from your recent serious illness, and to assure you that I am,

with sincere sympathy and esteem,
Your friend and servant,
W. ADAM.

From the Boston Courier. Case of Leverett Saltonstall. SALEM. Feb. 15, 1843.

I have attributed the difference between our recollections of that conversation, to a misconstruction by him, (innocent, I doubt not,) of my words. I was probably incorrectly understood, while stating the reasons, sufficient or insufficient, which had been urged upon me by various persons against offering the 'resolutions,' to attribute those reasons to a ter from Mr. Saltonstall, his name having been ons to a let in that conversation. It is of course impossible for me now to retrace or rehearse my words, or any of them; but it must be obvious, considering the place, (a ball-room,) and the occasion on which we had met, that there might have been misapprehension on the part of Dr. B. or a deficiency in precision of lan-

guage on my part, in that unguarded, unstudied, and incidental conversation. I ought to add, that I have never received, nor do believe that any person has received from Mr. Saltonstall, any letter which would justify the re-

mark attributed to me Very respectfully, yours, JOSHUA H. WARD.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 13th Smuggling off Slaves.

ne packet schooler Empire, Capt. Powerl, which sailed from this port on Wednesday afternoon for New-York, returned on Seturday morning, after having proceeded as far as Chinquoteague. The cause of her return will be found in the following statement drawn up and signed by the passengers : To the Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk :

Sin,—The undersigned, passengers on board the sehr, Empire, of New-York, which sailed from Norfolk for New-York on Wednesday evening last, have thought proper to transmit you the following statement:

On Friday morning, Feb 10th, Chinquoteague ligh bearing S. E., distant 10 miles, while we were at breakfast, the captain was called upon deck by the mate, who had that instant discovered a negro woman and girl secreted in the galley. Upon this discovery week, are, it seems that he reviewed the report attentively, and recalled to mind the meeting itself, I think
the letter would not have been written. I wish to
do both as briefly and truthfully as I can.

Mr. Russel! says: 'I am represented as defending
the position in which a Mr. Wilder is said to have
found himself, in regard to some remarks from Mr.
Rawla? In the report I said—' Mr. Russell acknowllack of the woman said, was her husband; and that he, the
woman said, was her husband; and that he, the the woman said, was her husband; and that he, the steward, had hid the woman and girl (her daughter) in the galley. Captain Powell thereupon had the steward put in irons.

The steward confessed to captain Powell in the

bearing of several of us, that he alone had made the whole arrangement for the elopement of these negresses, and was alone to blame for their concealment n board the schooner. Search was then made in every part of the schoon

er, where it was possible for any papers to be hid away; and in searching the berth in which the stew-ard slept, there were found five letters and a package entrusted to his eare, which captain Powell handed over to Mr. James B. Williamson, to be delivered to you, on our arrayal at Norfolk, for your action in case might be necessary to examine them to ascertain whether there were others concerned in the matter in

violation of the laws of Virginia.

[Signed by the following pussengers: Wm. Cammack, James B Williamson, John H Bowles, Lowis F. Abrams, Enoch S Latham, Wm. H. Cornish, Ed.

munity, and whose veracity could be relied on; and his, after Mr. Boyle had thrown back the charge of intruthfulness upon the man who imputed it to him or party purposes. The controversy for the man who imputed it to him or party purposes. The controversy for the man who imputed it to him or party purposes. The controversy for the man who imputed it to him or party purposes. for party purposes. The controversy for the mo-first trip in the Empire. His career has been a ment seemed to have become personal, (though it short one. Probably the smuggling off of our slaves

was more the inducement for entering as stemps was more the inducement for entering as stewn board a packet trading to a southern port that wages; and if so, it must add the pang of disapa wages; and it so, it must and the pang of disap-ment in a failure in his first attempt, to the p-ment that awaits his offence against our laws.

H ()

But what shall we say for our inspection | Captain Powell paid the \$10 fee to be assured there was no runaway slave on board his when he is half way to his port of destina covers that there are slaves on board-and in pliance with our laws, he puts his vessel she comes back to deliver them up to their owner These slaves were concealed on board the Eng nearly 24 hours before she sailed.

The conduct of captain Powell was throughout, and hemerits the thanks of our ci

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 18g

A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NO LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PERSON TION OF THE OTHER, AT

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child. Washington, Dec. 13, 180

This letter will reach you at a late hour for me next publication, but I trust you will give it a pl It records a new outrago upon northern rights. new confirmation of the surrender of all dignin self-respect on the part of our assembled tives.

To-day there came from the Senate the bill at I have heretore mentioned, providing for the ma of \$7000 and upwards to the owners of sla took their freedom on board the vessel e Comet, which sailed from this District in 1831, the vessel called the Encomium, which sailed for Charleston, S. C. in 1833, both laden with slaves the market of New Orleans, and both wrecked of Bahama Islands. After a negotiation carried London for several years, to obtain from Great Bo compensation for those slaves, the claim was fa allowed, and the money paid to our Seen State, John Forsyth; who, without any aution law, proceeded to receive and investigate the retive claims of the owners of those slaves, an tribute among them this money. Of course, the tion required the intervention of a commission commissioners to make this investigation, and award his due share to each claimant; and in this considerable expense, unauthorized by Congress neurred to the people of the United States. When Mr. Forsyth went out of office, if

balance to the above amount remaining in hi and he passed it to the treasurer of the United Sin taking a receipt for the same. The present to take this balance out of the treasury, with the aid and sanction of law, the distr which had been commenced without law. Un jection made by Mr. Giddings, it was passed several private bill days; and finally, the a members, more particularly Mr. Stanley, of N Carolina, affecting to submit the whole matter Giddings, to be disposed of in his own war, G] awarded it so as simply to remove the human flesh and blood from the treasury, with those concerned to do what they please afterwards; and he altered the title of the bi to conform to this change ; to read, 'An act i relief of Mr. Seldon, Treasurer of the U.S.'in An act for the relief of the owners of slaves, board the brigs Comet and Encomium ! le th it passed the House unanimously, the so: seeming entirely to acquiesce. It was, how seeming, for in the Senate they took care to st these amendments, and restore the bill in all to its original shape; and this morning it can in that shape for renewed action in the Hou here I must observe, that in respect to gi slaveholders, claimants in this bill, the mo demanded, there was no difference between inal and the amended bill; both gave the money: the only difference was, that Mr. G. bill relieved the United States from the exer unconstitutional business of inquiring what owned certain other persons, how much em persons owned was worth, in the market, a paying over the value of each, or an average tion of it, to his or her pretended owner. En the claimants got their money, and the m pressing this bill back upon the House was together with the money, an implied sanction principle, that the Federal Government will the slave-breeder and the slave-trader on t and out of the jurisdiction of the sk When the bill was first announced, Mr. Gidd Mr. Stanley rose, but Mr. Stanley had the first called for the previous question. Mr. Gil pealed to him to withdraw the motion, wh fused. The year and nays were then dema only twenty-one rose to second the demi Calhoun, of Massachusetts, moved to by subject on the table, and asked the reas a which were refused; he then demanded telle question of year and nays, which were also n a word, after vain endeavors to get the feot upon the bill, and after catching and holding ns possible on every obstruction to its passi ponents were compelled to see the bill came from the Senate. Then Mr. Gidd floor, and move a reconsideration, having the affirmative with that view, and he the able and luminous exposition of the trace the bill. He complained of Mr. Stanley, acquiesced in the disposition of the bill, " first before the House, and thereby pr The packet schooner Empire Cant Powell which [Mr. Giddings] from stating his objects detail, and as having now moved the pr tion so as to cut him off from all appor heard. He did not expect any member, all his friend from North Carolina, to entre this way. In his argument, Mr. Gidding following points:

I. This act is in effect an act for the pi and encouragement of that accursed traffic slave-trade, a trade for carrying on which coast, we hang men up by the neck. 2. That these slaves were free se rossed the territorial jurisdictions of Man

Virginia. 3. That this government has no co to set a price upon these persons, and to one paid to certain other persons, pretending them, the practice having been u der all circumstances, to consider even the other light than as persons, and there has under that view a steady refusal of Con the foundation of the government, to pay killed or lost in the United States, in tim

4. That this money was originally the British Government by misrepres Giddings sent a volume to the clerks which the clerk rend a part of one of Mr. letters to Lord Palmerston, in which Mr. stated, that the government of the United recognized slaves as property by paying for such of them as had been killed or la lie service. This statement Mr. Gidding wholly unfounded in fact-it was so made, it is so now. Mr. Giddings, and made what I should call a troly sning the northern democrats to come themselve from the inconsistency supporting as their head, a man whose auspices, as Secretary of State transaction had been committed slave-breeders and slave traders carr dressed himself more especially to R. New-York, who, a few days ago, dech

Mr. G.

and pass a nent and 5 Lastly, Mr. in this bill on this fle the Britis , doclared i roceedings ticupt to A colleagu had moved salied the previo has any defence which gave him the taken an upp explanation. appeal, not from a perfect kindness t

decision wron;

injurious to perer before ! M, and he was that he never wn character were good, and hi ble gentlema said on that and course o only eleven ing] from M te to which he for every thing declared that t bimself bound enstituents, to mation to trea igs towards i things to rem this denunciati eemen to be e the expense of he in human fl Mr. Giddings's I ned the floor, aration of the alluded to, see argued at great oth to have the Federal Go e, except those , and Mr. Wis ch was capture m the South sted because its chandise of po as very great hil Arnold of Te wed to lay the n at the request of e charge of havin Weller of Ohio the cording to a pron

> on of censure estion he had no o bear witness the evious question i d to be heard. (sch apparent sa simed in a loud bered it well.' M lay on the table. peal to Mr. Welle sllow him to say a tlemen, but Mr. W orable. Mr. Sprig them to give Mr. (it was unavailing the gentleman hol estion of laying mative by a large During Mr. Gi Dawson of Louisia at the last session

liddings, declaring

desist from speak very fiercely at 3 Dawson passed v dings, and gave whether he did i Mr. Giddings at He replied, '1 alley, turned abo the same, graspir knife. When th Mr. Giddings ro concluding that, the result, and h der as they der rights and dignit nost profound s great confusion

obtain the flor

most southing a trifle. All were gentleman from he House, did n No member of his intercourse from Ohio, and man in the Hor He entreated the business to be of this Congress and forgotten. and stated, that ing. Mr. Mul story differently that there reall three yards off

rounding gang cessful effort good joke. M reading of said he wishe

ng as steward on orn port than his ang of disappoint. pt, to the punishour laws. inspection laws?

be assured that
rd his vessel; yet,
destination he disard-and in com venuel about and

I .-- NO. 8.

well was correct ke of our citizens.

ATOR

UARY 24, 1842. KTWEEN NORTHERN 18 ESSESTIAL TO THE PERSENT

PONDENCE. Child, N, Dec. 13, 1843. Into hour fur you will give it a plan

orthern rights, and r of all dignity and inbled represent mate the bill which iding for the phymen ners of slaves, wi District in 1831, a , which sailed from aden with slaves fi both wrecked on th tiation carried on in from Great Br to our Secretary avestigate the respe se slaves, and to di Of course, the open f a com

nvestigation, and

unnt; and in this way ted by Congress, w ited States of office, there w tonining in his honds of the United State The present bill was easury, and complete, the distribution hout law. Upon ob finally, the souths whole matter to M is own way, be, () remove the price at they pleased wir title of the bill of rend, 'An act for of the U. S. insta ners of slaves, lost onium.' In this for usly, the southe

took care to strike the bill in all res morning it came n in the House. respect to giving both gave them , that Mr. Giddi om the execut pairing what per or an average pro y, and the moti House was to ch e-trader on the h of the slave States ed, Mr. Giddings they had the floor, and on. Mr. Giddings on. motion, which he then demanded and the demand.

the year and ni amanded tellers o ch were also refe to get the floor to sp g and holding as a to its passage, it Mr. Giddings to and he then a f the true character. Stanley, as he the bill, when it thereby prevell is objections in ved the previous all opportunity member, and

fr. Giddings !

ursed traffic, call

ng on which fi fron 84 soon ions of Marrian es, and to order it pretending to uniform to refus der even slaves and there havit ent, to pay tes, in time of ginally obtain the clerk's tab

one of Mr. Sto which Mr. S the United S. y paying the . Giddings) was so win ings, under ly stringent me out and

in [Van Bu red-this be ly to R. D.

to their owners, board the Empire

gent for these slaves, as a matter of the of pressing importance. Democrats of on was your usurped territory, and boundary? said Mr. G. Democrats a was your North-Western boun-All postponed by this immaculat nghis and universal liberty, to a claim f slaves-for the price of human blood. on the consistent statesmen of the ic fices against this encouragement of slave-breeding, when they had reon of all northern

called upon the Virginia members could, his charge against Mr. Steselected that he would not encroach part of a hair on the rights of the did he intend silently to suffer on the rights of his constituents, and es; and he appealed to the northern othern slaveholders, whether they lay gag their constituents, and spur and still of slavery and the slave-trade.

all, when they attempted to make ions and wishes, on the ground that at lad no power over the subject of slave-trade; and then wheel right a bill to distribute money for the en-Mr. Giddings adverted to the principles ded and proposed to defend in this onthe ago-principles the same as inhe bill-principles which no man had yet us floor to controvert-principles, to Botish government had, within two land its admission. Mr. G referred briefly ing in regard to the censure upon him, alleague, one of the representatives of yed the resolution of censur,e and then s previous question, so as to cut him off ence of himself. He paid a compliment aker, for his just and importial decision, im the floor, as the privilege of the acfriend from New-York [Mr. Fillmore] appeal, which was sustained by the Mr. Fillmore here rose, and asked the floor He said that he had taken the om any disrespect to his friend from whom he felt then, and still felt the most adness and respect, but because he thought son wrong as a rule, and therefore likely to to the business of the House. He before had an opportunity to expla a himhe was glad to do it now. Mr. Giddings he never had a doubt, from his [Mr. F's] ser and sentiments, that his motives od, and his feelings friendly to himself. A genileman from a free State [Mr. Everett] d on that occasion, that ' he abhorred the course of the gentleman from Ohio,' and eleven months ago! A gentleman [Mr. from Massachusetts, the Old Bay Stateheb he had always looked, from his youth ery thing just, generous, and high-minded, lared that the opinions which he [Mr. G.] had self bound, in the discharge of his duty to ats, to express on this floor, were an anation to treason! He cherished no unfriendly towards any member, and he adverted to ags to remind the House that he had incurred meiation simply for maintaining the right men to be exempt from the infamy, the guilt

iddings's hour having expired, Mr. Cushing of the floor, and reaffirmed the opinion that the on of the principles which the gentleman ded to, was an approximation to treason. ed at great length the question of the right of h to have their property in slaves protected Federal Government; none could think otherrecept those possessed by 'one idea.' He supcase of a whale ship, (Mr. Underwood of and Mr. Wise of Va. sitting by and prompting,) was captured or robbed, and that gentlemen the South should deny that it ought to be pro-I because its business was to catch and make disc of poor innocent whales. At this there great bilarity round the southern benches. ld of Tennessee obtained the floor, and to lay the motion on the table. He withdrew request of Mr. Stanley, who made a reply to of having 'entrapped' Mr. Giddings. Mr. le of Ohio then requested Mr. Stanly, who, acing to a promise to Mr. Arnold, had renewed to withdraw it, to let him in to make an on. Mr. Stanly, with Mr. Arnold's assent, wildrew it, and Mr. Weller made a speech at Mr. ngs, declaring that he never regretted the resostor he had moved; he called upon the House ber witness that he had offered to withdraw the ion question if his colleague would say he wishheard. On this point Mr. W. dwelt with whapparent satisfaction. Mr. Sprigg of Ky. exand in a loud voice, that 'It was so, he rememtwell' Mr. Weller renewed the motion to the table. Mr. Giddings made an earnest apto Mr. Weller to withdraw the motion, so as to whom to say a few words in renty to several gens, but Mr. Weller and Mr Arnold were inexthie. Mr. Sprigg of Ky. made an earnest appeal to him to give Mr. Guldings the privilege of reply, but was impraising : Mr. Adams made two appeals to gouleman holding the floor to be heard; and the on of laying on the table was carried in the afmative by a large majority. During Mr. Giddings's speech, I observed Mr.

expense of protecting the foul and infernal

Dans nof Louisiana, the same man who threatened at he last session to out Arnold's threat if he did not that from speaking on a certain subject, was looking very hercely at Mr. G. After Mr. G. had concluded, Invisin passed up the alley, came against Mr. Gid-dags, and gave him a push. Mr. Giddings asked him whether he did it intentionally. He answered, ' Yes.' Mr. Giddings added, 'Did you mean to insult me : lle replied, "I did, Sir." He then passed down the eley, turned about and passed up very slowly through he same, grasping in his bosom the handle of a bowie When the subject of debate was disposed of, Mr. Gildings rose and stated the above to the House, concluding that, personally, he had no anxiety about result, and he left it to the House to take such order as they deem fit for the maintenance of their tights and dignity. There was at this moment the and stillness. Mr. Giddings sat down, and great confusion succeeded. Many members tried to obtain the floor. It was given to Wise, who in the most soothing and enjoling accents said that it was a All were jostled in the alleys every day. The guileman from Louisiana, who was now absent from the House, did not mean to do it. He was sure of it; member of this house had been more innocent in ntercourse with members than the gentleman from Olio, and there was not a more perfect gentleman in the House than the member from Louisiana. He entreated that when there was so much important business to be acted on, and so few days remaining of this Congress, that the matter might be passed over and fargotten. Then uprose Mr. Moore of Louisiana, and stated, that though near, he saw and heard noth-10g. Mr. Mallory of Virginia undertook to tell the story differently from Mr. Giddings, and to make out there really was nothing! His seat was two or three yards off. In fact, these and Wise, and a surmunding gang of slave members, made quite a sucof effort to laugh the matter off as a tolerable good joke. Mr. Calhoun of Massochusetts called for

made, direct taxation, and universal House had any rights, and what they were to depend G. read an extract from Mr. Van Buon. The clerk took the book, but I did not hear any when Secretary of State, to Mr. reading. At this stage, Mr. Kennedy of Maryland a London, in which he directed him to incalled up the orders of the day, and the House wen nto committee of the whole.

Thus you see, my friend, that assaulting the persons of members with the avowed purpose of insult ing them for daring to speak in defence of the rights of froemen, who are not slave-breeders or slavetraders, is sanctioned by the House. After the affair was over, Wise spoke privately with the utmost dent this late hour. I must forbear comments.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1843. One of the most striking facts, which I have felt practically during my sojourn in this metropolis of freedom, is, that there is not here any such thing as a their own husbands and wives! They may not be come from the Texan minister, to discuss in that paper the question of the annexation of Texas, I was be heavily fined! Such is the legislation of Massaclused the privilege, upon grounds erroneous in matter of fact, and frivolous in reasoning In the essays, which I offered, there was not a syllable on the sub- friends of the marriage institution and of equal rights ject of slavery. Notwithstanding this experience, it have made strenuous, but unsuccessful efforts to repeal was not until I had been some weeks here, that the this probibitory law, for various reasons. truth was brought fully to mind, that there is no free | 1. Because it impiously tramples under foot the dipress here any more than there is at Pekin or Con- vine command, 'What God hath joined together, let stantinople. This is a serious matter for the consid- not man put asunder.' eration of the freemen of the North. At every session of Congress, the money of those freemen is lavished act to be illegal and criminal; and thus, confounding upon the District by the votes of their representatives. all moral distinctions, puts darkness for light, and improvement of the city, defraying its expenses, and spring of divinely recognized parents. supporting its institutions. They rely with perfect 4. Because it is an assault on the sacredness of the forts to flatter and conciliate the representatives of ent since 1829, when the last petition from the District for the abolition of slavery therein, was presented. I have heard several northern members, who have been accustomed to meet in the most just and friendly spirit every reasonable wish of the inhabi-

The people of the District have been warned of the tion, and on that decision Henry Clay made, in the sals. Senate, that degenerate and inhuman speech, which day blast all his remaining earthly aspirations. hope, as I hope for the like forgiveness for myself. generally known. There was at that time pending be an agreement in the complexion of the parties. before the House of Representatives, a bill appropriating a large sum of money for building a ever faithful and fearless, declared that he would not who were petitioning Congress to rob those constituents of the precious and sacred right of petitioning. The result of this bold and unexpected sally in defence of constitutional rights and northern feelings, the District. This must be more peculiarly the case one or the other. under the reign of one rules, when our representatives D. L. C.

morning, and I expect a flare up.

In his last letter, alluding to the one that we

lay and denial of justice; but I was not at all aware has no flesh in it. of the depth and strongth of the foundation on which For the last two or three sessions of the Legislatur the claim rosts, of the importance of the principles the ropeal of the intermarriage law has been defeated, involved, nor of the nature of the political elements and combinations which oppose, and have opposed themselves to its allowance. But when I read and Nathan Hale has tasked his deprayed mind, annually considered the petition of a blind and infirm old man, in the very crists of the question, to endite diabolical living now for ten years on alms, the ample earnings ly ingenious articles for his editorial columns, to opeof whose early manhood are faithlessly kept back by rate on the prejudices of the members of the Legisla this government, and this nation; and when I learnt ture, and on the passions of the populace, so as to prenation were moved; and I could not be easy without giving my humble aid to obtain for an abused class of his dirty vocation. Again has the bill for the repeat

the Special Committee on the subject, has made a re- Hale has concocted another editorial diatribe against port to the House, (favorable it is said) on the petition those salutary acts, which has been industriously cir of George Latimer and 65,000 others, which was laid culated in both branches of the Legislature. A mos on the table, and ordered to be printed. It shall be contemptible opinion may be formed both of the head laid before our readers next week.

port, on Sunday last, we have received a letter from couraging the increase of the colored population our beloved condjutor Henry C. Wright, and also lethe reading of the rule applicable to the case, and ters from other valuable correspondents, which shall measure so to shape legislation, by tyrannical enact bud he wished to know whether members of this be published next week.

The Intermarriage Law.

equality of rights and privileges with the white inhabitants. In their persons, liberty and property, they are protected by the same laws as others. They are eligible to every office in the gift of the people. If none of them has been elected Governor of Massahusetts, or promoted to a seat in the Legislature of on the beach of the Judiciary, it has not been owing to any prohibition in the Constitution or the laws rision of the information which Mr. Giddings had Nevertheless, they are a proscribed class. To doprive given of this affront to the House. Such are the facts them of any one of their rights is to make them the victims of an intolerable oppression-to render all their other rights insecure-to hold them up to infamy -to weaken their loyalty to the State- to keep their intellects and spirits in abeyance-to stain the name and the fame of the Commonwealth. One thing they free press. There is no organ of public communica- united in matrimony with those whose complexion through which the citizens and representatives may, peradventure, be a shade or two lighter than of the free States can obtain a hearing. This is not their own! By an act of the Legislature, (framed true in regard to slavery only, but also in regard to when slavery was tolerated on our soil,) their affections great and vital questions of constitutional right and and preferences, in relation to wedlock, must run in ional policy. Any inquiry or discussion, which the channels marked out for them by the hand of has the most remote or the least imaginable bearing usurpation! 'Thus far shall they go, and no further.' upon that accursed southern institution, which has If they shall dare, in 'the pursuit of happiness,' to overshadowed the nation, and infects almost every act choose their own partners, without reference to the of the government, is as faithfully proscribed and statute in such cases made and provided, their marsmothered by the editors in this District, as Protestant ringe shall be declared null and void-they shall be heresy ever was by the familiars of the Inquisition. personally subjected to pains and penalties—their Nearly a year ago, I attempted, in reply to an insidi-children shall be branded as illegitimate, and incapaous article in the National Intelligencer, supposed to ble of inheriting property—and the clergyman or jus-

It is well known that, for several years past, the

I think I may safely affirm, that if it were not for light for darkness, and calls good evil, and evil good. northern liberality, this people could not obtain from Congress one dollar where they now get ten for the proach, as bastards, the guiltless and legitimate off-

utidence on that liberality, and direct all their ef- marriage covenant, equally despotic and licentious. 5. Because it is conceived in the spirit of caste the South. From them, always penurious towards fosters a malignant, vulgar, unnatural prejudice-tends this District, and towards every object, not connected to alienate those who were created to live peaceably directly or indirectly with their own selfish gratifica- with each other-and weakens the bonds of society tion or aggrandizement, this community knows that it | 6 Because it is a daring insult to the beneficent could not now get a groat, if it did not manifest the Creator of mankind, arraigning as it does his wisdom most unqualified subserviency to their passions and and goodness in the works of creation, and heaping prejudices. Hence the degeneracy of public senti- insults and injuries on others for what he alone is responsible.

> 7. Because it conflicts equally with the genius of christianity and the spirit of republicanism.

8. Because it is in opposition to the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, and therefore an act of legislative tants of the district, declare, that in view of such vaces a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy, they begin to hesitate to vote a single dolsycophancy and the sycophancy are the sycophancy are the sycophancy are the sycophancy and the sycophancy are t

cation and benefit of a people, who show so little regard pressors universally, and especially of those who, in for the rights and feelings of those constituents, so lit- the southern States, are holding nearly three million tle respect for the principles of the government, or of human beings in the galling chains of slavery. for themselves. There is a spirit werking silently, 10. Because it is a bold denial of the self-evident

but deeply in northern bosoms, of which the District truths' of the American Declaration of Independence, will feel the effects at no distant day. I say it more in and makes the rights of man wholly dependant on the sorrow for the cause, than in joy at the consequence. will of a legislative assembly. 11. Because it gives the lie to the scriptural decla-

tendency of their policy, already too long and too par ration, that God hath made of one blood all nations tiently borne by the freemen of the North. Four of men,' and endorses the monstrous dogma of ancient years ago, they presented to Congress a petition, that and modern tyranny, that some are born to command, those freemen should be deprived of the right of peti- and others to obey-some to be lords, and others vas-

12. Because it is not the province, and does not be has blasted, and unretracted, will to his dying day blast all his remaining earthly aspirations. That he may be indulgently forgiven both this and affinity of those who choose to be united together he every other offence in the world to come, I sincerely wedlock; and it may as rationally decree that corpulent and lean, tall and short, strong and weak persons The immediate consequence of that potition is not shall not be married to each other, as that there must

These reasons, it will be seen, are based on revela bridge tion and common sense, and enforced in the names of across the Potomac to Alexandria. Mr. Giddings, justice, virtue and humanity. It is impossible to impair their force by any thing better than a vulgar apvote to give the money of his constituents to a people peal to popular prejudice, by a ludicrous clamor against 'amalgamation,' by indulgence in coarse per sonalities, by low blackguardism.

It may be affirmed, in the spirit of truth, that those legislators, by whom this unrighteous law was first was, that the bill was thrown out by a large majority. enacted, were of an impure and tyrannical spirit; and I scarcely need say, that a newspaper press in this that those legislators, and all others, who have since fects distant presses, and the entire public sentiment and despotic in heart, and deserve to be classed with of the nation, in a manner analogous to that in which those who neither fear God nor regard man. Let the the quality of the seed affects the whole plant, and plea be admitted, that the law is the creature of prejevery branch of it. It is not too much to say, that indice. Our answer is, that the prejudice which crea the action of Congress is often determined by facts and ted it is diabolical, and that they are of their faorguments presented through the leading presses of ther, the devil,' who are for perpetuating either the

Among those impudent and shameless men, who (oh, indelible disgrace!) are deprived of the liberty of speech in the halls of the two Houses. Indelible to prevent a repeal of this law, NATHAN HALE, disgrace! Ay, and yet it is deserved-fully deserved. the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, stands con-It is a glerious instance of retributive justice, and does spicuous. This man aspires to the level of respecta honor to God, though it disgraces man; for they who ble society, though in spirit he seems to be as degra lend themselves, against the clearest light, to take ded as the lowest frequenters of Billingsgate and St. away the liberties of their fellow-men, deserve to lose Giles'. His hostility to the anti-slavery enterprise from its commencement to the present time, has P. S. Mr. Pierce arrived with the Latimer petition as intolerant and unrelenting as that of any southern on Thursday, 16th. It is to be presented to-morrow slave-monger or overseer. He was among the active instigators of the mob in Boston, in 1835, by his inflammatory writings in the Advertiser. Not an effor has been made in behalf of the colored population of have placed on our first page, respecting the Claim of this country, to redress their wrongs and vindicate this country on France, Mr. Child says— 1 have not the slightest pecuniary interest in this gish spirit to venomous activity. In short,-if w claim. My attention was drawn to the subject by a may safely judge a man by his fruits,—place him in petition of an old man in the poor-house, which was any part of the world where injustice and oppression handed to me by a member of the Senate, to whom it are popular, and where liberty and equity are strugwas sent. I had heard and read something about this gling for an ascendancy, and he will institutively esclaim, from time to time, during twenty years, and had a general impression that the case was one of de-

successively, by a very small majority, after it had further, that the origin of this injustice and inhuman- vent any favorable action on the measure. He has ity was that accursed fountain of bitter waters which never appealed to justice, to reason, to rectitude, (for bave overflowed, for forty years, poisoning and desolating the land on every side, both my pity and indig- but always to the most base and selfish motives. The my follow-citizens, and for the honor of my country, of this law passed to a third reading, (and by a large an act of tardy justice. This is the only interest I majority,) in the House of Representatives ; and now, to defent the bill, if possible, on its passage to be engrossed,-and also that for the protection of travellers

THE LEGISLATURE. Mr. Adams, of Boston, from on the rail roads in this Commonwealth,-Nathan and the heart of any member, who can be influence by such a malevolent article to vote on the wrong IP By the arrival of the steamer Acadia at this side. Mr. Hale calls these bills of rights, 'acts for en ments, as to check rather than to encourage the growth

of population ! For those acts, which, it is declared, ever, that it will succeed now, that there may be no will augment the colored population of this State, are longer any excitement on that subject. Every mem-plainly founded in impartial equity and eternal right; ber of the Legislature who shall record his vote Except in one particular case of legislation, the colred citizens of this Commonwealth are placed on an and, therefore, in order to prevent this growth, (says against it will be guilty of perjury; for he has swort Nathan Hale,) the Legislature will do wisely to dis-card all considerations arising from equity and right, and a vote will violate its fundamental principles, and to persecute and degrade, by statutory enactments, and its plainest provisions. [See Articles I. and VI. portion of the inh thitants of the State.

To prove that the colored citizens of this Commonwealth ought not to enjoy their natural rights, like oth- for the repeal of the law has passed to be er men, and that the Legislature ought to ride rough in the House by o vote of 174 to 139. had over the State Constitution in order to strike to the Census of the United States! It is an old maxin, that figures cannot lie; but it is certainly a new doctrine, that figures can disprove the right of men to be 'free and equal'! In looking over the census, it ty in Faneuil Hall, which we have copied from the Massachusetts; and that, from 1820 to 1830, the inamounted to 1658, on a capital of 7011-a ratio greater by three per cent, than that of the white population, and only 364 temales. 'So remarkable an increase,' says Mr. Hale, ' must have been produced by some even by escaping to Massachusetts. But, so great and ompassionate has been the change wrought in the of the cause of universal emancipation. feelings of the people from 1830 to 1840, (Nathan Hale and the U.S. Census being witnesses,) towards these wretched victims of southern despotism, a considerable number of them (mostly fugitives from the prison-house of bondage) have reached our soil, and is a covert to him from the face of the spoiler.

Alluding to their ' remarkable increase' from 1830 to the Senate, become laws.' He would have this State schools will be productive of good consequences. present so terrible a front to the bleeding slave popuation of the South, that none of them would ever venture to tread on our soil! He would put them beyond the pale of human sympathy, and exclude them from the limits of the Commonwealth! Did we men!! In an editorial article in that paper in 1839, not say truly, that there is no flesh in his heart? highly eulogizing John G. Whittier, the following The Massachusetts Legislature, he insolently says, language was held: are not bound to change the policy of their marriage laws to meet the wishes of runaway negroes of other fearless defender of O'Connell—he ploughed the fallow fields, before abolition had even a tent for an purpose than to marry white wives! As if the repeal of the marriage law was demanded, not on conpeal of the marriage law was demanded, not on contact the contact of the marriage law was demanded, not on contact the contact of the marriage law was demanded, not on contact the contact of stitutional and religious grounds, but chiefly to ac- drink. ommodate 'runaway negroes'!! What an insult to the common sense of the people! What right has the Legislature to pass any law which openly conflicts with the Bill of Rights, and the Law of God? That is the question, and the only question, in this liscussion. Let us have no false issue made, no man of straw created, no dust thrown, nothing of metaphy sical hair-splitting, to turn public attention from THE

'It appears,' says this advocate of oppression, ' tha of the colored population [in this State] between 24 and 36 years of age, embracing the greater portion of what may be regarded as the proper marriageable period of life, there are 1444 males to 868 females. Here, it will be argued, are 576 colored men, who must be permitted to marry white wives, or they can marry none. But this argument is far from conclu sive. More than half of these men are emigrants from other States, and no one can tell how many of them have left wives behind them.'

We should like to know what concern this imper tinent intermeddler has with the matrimonial alliance of other people. Let him attend to his own business. He has taken the liberty to choose for himself a wife, in accordance with his own taste and notions of pro-District occupies vantage-ground. Its character of opposed the repeal of the law, are equally profligate priety. The same liberty belongs to every other man, and it may not be restrained, even to gratify the whimsical prejudices of Nathan Hule, editor of the struction of life would have been still greater Daily Advertiser. As to 'smalgamation,' it is undeniable that it prevails most where the loudest outery is raised against it; and we never hear a man vociferous in opposition to it without facing that there is good reason to suspect him of having been, at some time or other, engaged unlawfully in the act-especially if his clamor is excited in view of a bill which is designed to protect the virtue of colored women. The horrible 'amalgamation' enforced by the southern slave system, on a scale surpassing for uncleanness and magnitude that of Sodom and Gomorrah, ex-

The question of the repeal of the intermerriage law s purely one of constitutional liberty and equal rights, and takes no cognizance of the point whether white and takes no cognizance of the point whether white and colored persons should intermarry. It leaves that point to be determined, not by any arbitrary law or fanciful theory, but by the affectionate free choice of those who are in pursuit of happiness through the channel of matrimony. To represent this question, therefore, as one enforcing amalgamation, is grossly dishonest. Now, by a law of this State, persons are

indebted to the curious research of Nathan Hale and to the U.S. Census. Long may it be the glory of this Commonwealth, that the slaves of the South hunted in all other parts of the country, no sooner touch our soil than their chains burst from aroun them, and they stand redeemed, regenerated and dis enthralled by the irresistible genius of universal eman-

The bill for the repeal of the intermarriage lay passed through the Senate without any serious oppo

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type, the bil

down those rights, the editor of the Advertiser resorts Concerts in Boston by the Hutchinson Family The powerful description of the effect produced by the singing of the wonderfully gifted Hutchinsons, a nsoles him to find that, from 1810 to 1820, there Herald of Freedom, does not surpass the reality of ras an actual diminution of the colored population in their charming melody. The delight of the thousands who listened to them was, in fact, indescribable. The rease was 305 only. But-oh, wo of woes, and hor- added immensely to the interest of the occasion; and or of horrors!—from 1830 to 1840, the increase the manner in which they adapted their spirited songs (nearly all of which were original and impromptu) to the subjects that were under discussion, displayed for the same period. Of this number, 1294 were males: equal tact and genius. The warm imagination, nic musical sensibility and exquisite taste of N. P. Rogers, says Mr. Hale, must have been produced by some barely do them justice. It would not be an easy task unusual cause, and this cause has, doubtless, been the nducements which have been held out by our own all those who desire to patronize genuine moral worth people, to the colored people of the South to emigrate and modest desert, will be gratified to learn that "the hither. If this be so, instead of its being reproachful, Hutchinson Family' intend giving a series of concerts t is, in the highest degree, honorable to the people of in Boston next week, to commence on Tuesday evethis State! Mr. Hale could not easily bestow a more ning next, at the Melodeon, further particulars of splendid culogium on their character. In the South, which will be given in the daily papers. Tickets on the colored population, both bond and free, are peeled, ly 25 cents. We call for a full house on the occasion meted out, and trodden under foot : their condition is and would remind the friends of impartial freedom i miserable in the extreme. Bad as it is, it seems that the this city and vicinity, that they will now have an op time has been when they had no hope of bettering it portunity to exhibit the spirit of mutual co-operation in using all proper instrumentalities for the triumpl

vigilant and pious editor of the New-York Observer is alarmed at the proposition to abolish flogging in common schools. He quotes Splumon somewhat au are now basking in the sunshine of freedom! A thoritatively on this point, and adds-Let it be un thousand cheers for the old Bay State! Her course derstood throughout our school districts, that corporea is now onward and upward. She no longer delivers punishments are to be abolished, and the necessity of unto his master, the servant that has escaped unto their infliction will soon appear. So of capital punher; she no longer bewrays him that wandereth, but ishments in the State. So of eternal punishments in the moral world'! This is arguing theologically in fa-Instead of exulting in view of this fact, Mr. Hale vor of flogging, with a vengeance. Flogging must grows melancholy and terror-struck. 'Hine ille be resorted to, in our common schools, in order to lachryma!' With a palpitating heart and trembling prove the necessity of eternal punishments! Is not hands, he rings the tocsin of alarm, lest Massachusetts the reasoning decisive?—especially as the editor of should become the paradise of colored people, when, the Observer coully bogs the whole question by saying, in his opinion, it ought to be made a hell to them! Let it be understood, Acc. 'and the necessity of corporeal punishments will appear'! How does he 1840, he dolefully says that, 'in future, it may be an- know? It is not manly to cry out before one is hurl ticipated this increase will be still more rapid, should We, too, will venture a prediction-and that is, that the two bills, [relating to the marriago law and rail- a fair experiment will demonstrate, in every instance road corporations,] which were last week passed by that the banishment of this practice from commo

A THROLOGICAL NECESSITY FOR FLOOGING !-Th

CHANGE OF TONE. The Boston Pilot is now one of the most violent opponents of the anti-slavery cause, though edited by men calling themselves Irish 'Hand in hand with the dauntless Garrison

TIME ALTERED. It will be seen, by reference to the

5th to the 9th and 10th of March. W. P. informs C. M. Burleigh that he can have nany numbers of the 1st volume of the Standard, by sending for them to No. 25, Cornhill, post paid.

notice in another column, that the time for holding

the above meeting has been changed from the 4th and

DR. BOWDITCH. The correspondence of this estinoble citizen with a Maryland physician is highly creditable to his conscientious and humane feelings.

From the Troy Budget Extra, Feb. 17-6 P. M. Awful Catastrophe !!

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another land slide coursed from the hill (Mt. Ida,) where the awful caoccurred from the fill (M. 193.) where the awtor ca-tastrophe of January 1, 1837, transpired, exceeding in extent and consequence that memorable disaster. Some eight or ten dwellings, occupied by poor fam-ilies, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these it is supposed there were not less than THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS, only ten or

than THELE OR FORTY FERSONS, only ten or twelve of whom escaped.

Within an hour, nine bodies had been dug from the ruins—five of which were without life, one partially injured, and three not beyond recovery.

Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the de-

We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of hor we just fer the scene of drasace. It is not of nor-rific desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetra-ting the earth, and clearing away the fragments of

DOSAL PROSVILLE, Lou. Jan. 24, 1843. ness and magnitude that of Sodom and Gomorrah, excites no disgust or alarm in the bosom of the immaculate editor of the Advertiser. Nay, he is opposed to all interference with it, even of a moral nature. In view of it he exclaims, with poor insane king Lear, but without his excuse of madness, 'Let copulation flourish!' But the lawful, virtuous, sacred union in matrimony of white and colored persons is terribly shocking to his moral sense!

DOMALTSONVILLE, LOU. Jan. 24, 1843.

Rumors of an intended insurrection among the negroes of the parish have prevailed here for several days, and, in consequence, our citizens have been on the alert; people in other parishes may rest assure that all necessary measures have been taken to prevent that the lawful, virtuous, sacred union in matrimony of white and colored persons is terribly shocking to his moral sense! not given their opinion on the case, we think it un necessary to enter into any details at present.

Terrible Affair in Philadelphia .- We condense from

therefore, as one enforcing amalgamation, is grossly dishonest. Now, by a law of this State, persons are prohibited from choosing their own partners, except on certain irrational and unjust conditions. This is tyranny, and for this reason it should not be tolerated in a free State, by a free people.

The change, which Mr. Hale specially deplores, he represents as having taken place from 1830 to 1840; and the result of it has been giving emancipation and succor to several hundred slaves, who have fled from the South to Massachusetts. This change has been effected through the instrumentality of the abolition movement; and, surely, the abolitionists of this State cannot fail to rejoice in this now developement of their success in breaking the yoke, and letting the opposes of free—a developement for which they are indebted to the curious research of Nathan Hale and

Death of Commodore Hull.—This gallant veteral expired at Philadelphia on Monday of last week about five o'clock in the morning, after an illness of about five hours.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week, about 5 o'clock, as the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold was ascending the steps in front of Bishop Eastbarn's house, it Pemberton Square, he fell, and received an injury which caused his death upon the spot.—Boston Times

Texas .- Advices have been received at New-Or passed through the Senate without any serious opposition, and has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of 65. Of its success, in its other stages, there can be little doubt—notwithstanding the opposition of Nathan Hale! Should it fail, however, the cry for repeal will be raised more vigorously than ever, and fresh cause will be given for agitation' in the Commonwealth. We trust, howNOTICES

Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Abolitionists of Massuchusetts, awake! The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is anxious to co-operate with you in circulating information, and awakening a deep interest in this Commonwealth for the cause of the op-pressed slave. There is humanity enough in the hearts of the people to co-operate with us, if they could rightly apprehend the nature and influence of slavery, and the correct instrumentalities to be used for its overthrow. Their prejudices have been excited against our movement. We have not pressed the question upon them for their consideration, as faithfully as we should have done, had our wives, our children, and our personal friends been the subjects of such inhumanity, barbarity and brutality as the two and a half millions of our own countrym are subjected to, every moment of their lives. Let us now redeem the time. To do something towards accomplishing this desirable and all-important object, you are earnestly and affectionately invited to co-operate with the Board to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be holden in the following places, and at the time specified below.

Charles Lenox Remond, Jumes Boyle, C. M. Burleigh, J. N. Buffum, and other able speakers, will be present. It is expected Frederick Douglass will attend several of the Conventions,

The abolitionists in the towns where the meetings are to be held, are requested to appoint some of their number a committee to procure a house for the holding of the Convention, to scatter information of the neeting in the surrounding country, and to secure accommodation for the strangers from out of town.

Upton-Tuesday, Feb. 28th. Southboro'-Wednesday, March 1st. W. Boylston-Thursday, do. 2d. do. 3d. Gardner-Saturday, do. 4th. Townsend-Monday, do. 6th. do. 7th Concord-Wednesday, do, 8th. do. Ifth: South Woburn-Saturday, Lowell-Monday and Tuesday, do. 13th and 14th. Andover-Wednesday, do. 15th. Haverhill-Thursday, do. 16th Georgetown-Friday. do 17th S. Danvers-Saturday, do. 18th. Weymouth-Monday, do. 20th. N Mansfield-Tuesday. do. 21st.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. AT AMORY HALL.

J. A. COLLINS.

This course of eight Lectures will be comm on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock,

By JOHN PIERPONT. 2d. By WENDELL PIHLEIPS. Feb. 20th. Sub

ject-Slavery and the Constition.

3d. By EDMUND QUINCY. Feb. 27th. Subject-Principles and Measures of Abolitionists. 4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th.

Subject-Slavery, as actually existing at the South.

5th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March 13th. Subject-What the North has to do with Slavery.
6th. By CHARLES LENOX REMOND. March 20th. Subject-Prejudice against Color.

7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. March 97th. Subject-Slavery and Colonization 8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-

ject-Slavery and the Political Parties-Clay's Speech. Tickets at \$1 00 each, or two for \$1 50, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25; Cornhill; or at the booksellers' shops of Messrs. Wm. D. Ticknor, James Manroe, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marsh, and William Crosby. Members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery

Society, being entitled to tickets, are requested to call for them at 39 Summer-street.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Lyan, commencing on Thursday, the 9th, and continuing through Friday, the 10th of March. The friends of the slave are invited to attend, as subjects of great importance will be ought up for discussion.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LEGMINSTER The friends of universal and impartial freedom in Worcester county are hereby notified, that the next quarterly meeting of the Worcester county (North Division) Antii-Shavery Society will be held in Leominster, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, at which time an overwhelming attendance is most earnestly solicited.—Able and eloquent speakers from abroad are confidently expected to be present.

Of articles received for the Fair, acceidentally omitted

Mrs. Ray, of Nantucket—A-box of articles.

Philip Merriam, Ashburnham—One dozen Chairs, two Dressir g-Tables, two Wash-stands, one Sofa-Cradle.

The latter articles were not received until after the Fair, and are now for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill.

MARRIED—At Newport, R. I. Feb. 2d, by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. John E. Remond, of Salem, to Miss Ruth B. Rice.

DIED-In this city, 5th inst., Ezra F. Hall aged

PROPOSALS PUBLISHING A VOLUME Writings of William Lloyd Garrison.

The undersigned proposes to publish, (as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking,) a volume of Selections from the Writings of William Lloyd Garrison. The volume will be a decience, of 300 pages or more, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound; with an Introduction by a distinguished friend of the anti-slavery cause. The Selections will com-prise his best articles, both in Poetry and Prose, and the whole will be submitted to his personal inspection and revision.

The price of the volume will be One Dollar to sin-

The price of the volume will be One Dollar to single subscribers, payable on delivery.

Persons who will procure five subscribers, and be responsible for the same on the appearance of the work, shall be entitled to a sixth copy without further charge. The undersigned earnestly invites every subscriber of the Liberator, or of any other journal in which this advertisement shall appear, to avail himself of this offer, and to forward the names of subscriber to him a 95. Corphill next weight.

The work will be delivered at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Providence, as subscribers may direct.

The profits, if any, will be applied to Mr. Garrison's own benefit.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom, Vermont Telegraph, and the Philanthropist, are requested to give this advertisement a few insertions, calling to it the attention of their readers; and they shall each receive for the same two copies of the work.

VOCAL CONCERT. AT THE MELODEON.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, grateful to the citizens of Boston for former patronage, would most respectfully announce, that they will give a neries of

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,

Vocal and instrumental, at the Melodeon, commencing on Tuesday evening, February 28. For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents only; family tickets, to admit six persons, \$1 only—for sale at 25 Cornhill, and at the principal bookstores.

Feb. 24.

POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell for 1843. TO THE MARTYRS FOR FREEDOM. (A Free Translation from the German of T. G. Salis.)

BY ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. Still trust, all ye who are oppressed ! Though Hope no ray of light may shed, Garlands of sacrifice ave rest On dying Virtue's martyr head : Though Glory's tinsel crown may be Awhile the lucky villain's prize, Yet, springing from your graves, we see The amaranth-wreath that never dies.

Ye who in evil times were born ! Ye who have dated to strive with power! Ye shall be heralds of the dawn, But ye must know the darkest hour. Ye who your lives have nobly spent, From sin and woe your race to save, The ruin you could not prevent Shall shed a glory round your grave. Then do we feel Fate's iron might, When the biasphemous plot succeeds; When on pure honor, simple right, The broad of human vipers feeds: O, still serenely trust-e'en then,

Though reptiles hiss, foul vapors rise;

The light that rises from the fen Deceitful shines, and quickly dies In the cloud-tent of distant skies, Truth calmly waits, with balance true, Casts off traditionary lies, And gives to Justice homage due. Reason proclaims eternal laws; Mad mobs and tyrants, in their hour-Aye, for whole ages, hart her cause, But never can destroy her power.

When for the rights of man you fight, And all seems lost, and friends have fled, Remember, in misfortune's night, New glories rest on Virtue's head Duty remains, though joy is gone; On final good then fix thine eyes; Disdain all fear, and though alone, Stand ready for the sacrifice.

Though every bark of promise sinks, And Hope's last broken fragments fall, And you that mystic cup must drink, Which cures all pain, which comes to all; Yet Justice, banished, hated, slain, Is with you in the holy strife-Says to your soul, " We meet again," And promises eternal life.

Freed from its dust, from that great hour Your spirit, on the noble band, Acts with a new, immortal power, Inspires each heart, and nerves each hand. For Time and Truth, then, calmly wait, Ye who for human rights contend; Oppression has a transient date, Eternal Justice has no end.

TO THE OLIVE.

Hail emblem of mercy and peace? Hail type of a virtue divine ! Bright star of the day when the battle shall cease, And love spread her blessing benign! Though long bath the laurel, triumphently waving, Been twined on a wreath for the mighty one

Eternally true are the bright words engraven,-That soon to thy sway the proved nations shall bow Whilst thou o'er the world the bright emblem shall be Of peace that shall spread o'er the land and the sea. When first o'er the wide-circling flood

Whelm'd over a guilt-stricken world, That paid for the crime universal in blood-When the storms their dark banners unfurled-A bright ray of mercy the sunk heart elated, And lit up the dark brow of wrath with a smile; The dove wandered forth when the waves were To find, in the wide waste, some green friendly

What pledge did she bring from the wrecks of the

What promise of peaco, thou fair olive, but thee! But an honor more glorious was thine, When his throne, in the bright world of bliss, The Saviour left, on his mission divine,

To establish his kingdom in this. Though the temple was there in its pomp and

Vet 'twas not in it that his mission was seed : His followers heard the mild words of his story, Where the dark groves of olive o'ershadowed his

The words that with wisdom colestial were stored. Graced the bower that Nature had spread o'er her

The hero the faurel may twine-The lover the myrtle may wreath-The mourner his brow to the cypress resign, As he weeps o'er the cold clay beneath. But the brows thou shalt grace, shalt be brighter Heaven

Than the herald of morning-the orient star; When far from the world shall contention be driven Nor men shall rejoice in the clamor of war; When Peace shall prevail, thou her emblem shall twine With flowerets unfading-immortal-divine.

10th mo. 7th.

From the Journal of Commerce. FAME.

To notch thy letters on the yielding stone, To carve them on the gnurly mountain oak; And find the rock to-morrow merning gone, The tree consumed to ashes, and to smoke ! No vestige left of all thy toil to-day, Which made thee bold, and strong to mock decay

To hear a clamor on the mid-day breeze, From which thy name like incense seems to rise Then brooding stillness, stirless as the trees That slumber in the calm of airless skies; In which all sound of echo is forget.

And thou thyself left voiceless on the spot : To feel a thirst within thy hoping soul, And have it fed with ever-burning fire; To be for many worshippers the goal-Where pilgrim feet at every half hour tire, And leave thee, monarch of thyself alone, The narrow grave thy empire, and thy throne.

And this is fame ! for which all heroes toil, Kings, conquerers, statesmen, priests! Strewing their bones, or smearing nature's soil With awful fragments of their drunken feasts; A breath, a bubble blown into thin air, Which breaks, and dies, and leaves no record there New-York, Jan., 1843.

TO WORDSWORTH

There have been poets that in verse display The elemental forms of human passions; Poets have been, to whom the fickle fashions, And all the wilful humors of the day, Have furnish'd matter for a polish'd lay; And many are the smooth, elaborate tribe, Who, emulous of thee, the shape describe, And fain would every shifting hue portray Of restless Nature. But thou, mighty seer, 'Tis thine to eelebrate the thoughts that make The life of souls, the truths for whose sweet sake We to ourselves and to our God are dear, Of Nature's inner shrine thou art the priest,

Where most she works when we perceive the least.

NON-RESISTANCE.

The Clergy and Non-Resistance.

Bro. Ballou, in his ' Practical Christian,' gives the Anniversary of the Massachusetts A. S. Society following account of the manner in which non-resistance, that most glorious and attractive phase of The distinguishing incident of the Ani Christianity, was received by some of the 'Orthodox' was the co-operation of the New-Hampshire Hutch-clergy to whom he presented the subject, some weeks since:

was the co-operation of the New-Hampshire Hutch-insons, aided by their brother from Lynn. These singers I have several times spoken of, and, as has

In Medway, alternoon and evening. Our friend Thatcher Clark, of that town, who has become deeply interested in this subject within a few months, invited us thither, and took a great deal of pains to secure us a good hearing. He desired to have obtained the Villags meeting-house for our use, as the most central, and ou many accounts most convenient for assembling a full congregation. But finding the minister and some of his principal church members indisposed and reluctant to have such a man with such a Christianity occupy their sanctuary, he quietly yielded, and knocked at another door, that of Rev. Luther Bailey, in East Medway, whose neat-little meeting-house was cheerfully opened—and both pastor and people gave the truth cordial reception, as well as the humble organ through whom it chanced to be ultered. We were pained and amused to learn what awkward and pit-iful means were used by certain professed ministers of the cross in that town to prejudice their people and keep them from hearing us. One had been told by a ministering brother in another town, that not long since we were invited to lecture in his parish, but after fairly getting the people together, we droped the subject announced for our lecture, and took up our peculiar sectarian tenets as the theme of discourse. And he feared we might do the same thing in Medway; which was a serious objection to our coming. We should have felt unspeakably guilty and ashamed to have practised such a deception on any people. We never did. Nor did we ever knowingly give the slightest occasion for such to report. And we cannot entertain the highest opinion of the man's conscientiousness who invented the story, albeit he is reverend in office and years, and the propagation and provided the propagation of the propagation of the man's conscientiousness who invented the story, albeit he is reverend in office and years, and the propagation of the propagation of the man's conscientiousness who invented the story, albeit he is revered in office and years, and the propagation to our face a gentleman. However, we judge him not, neither those who were willing to cherish this unfriendly tale. It will not harm the truth, nor us.

the West Church, remarked that he had publicly said all he wished to say on non-resistance, and could not read the notice, but it might be posted in the entry of his meeting-house. It may be well the entry of his meeting-house. It may be well here to observe as we pass, that a year or two ago a Lyceum in West Medway got up the discussion of this subject, and invited us to take the affirmative. They invited Dr. Ide to take the negative, which though warmly urged, he declined doing chiefly, we understood, for want of time to attend critically to the matter. They finally procured the Rev. Wm. Jackson, then a Universalist minister in Holliston, to take the negative. We met before a large warmly used to the large warmly and took up the argument where he had left it, on the very heights of poetic declaraction, and carried Holliston, to take the negative. We met before a large congregation in the Doctor's meeting house, and spent three hours, alternately speaking half an hour each. Before the meeting dispersed, the Doctor arose and gave notice, that a discourse on the tor arose and gave notice, that a discourse on the subject would be preached in his pulpit the next sabbath. Accordingly he himself delivered an able, ingenious and elaborate discourse, which it seems he found leisure to prepare, notwithstanding the pressure of business. This discourse he afterwards delivered in many of the neighboring pulpits, with much effect. We have anxiously desired to see the production in print, not only because its fame has gone abroad as a masterpiece, but because doubtless it really contains the strongest arguments. doubtless it really contains the strongest arguments of one of our strongest men against non-resistance. It was to this that the Doctor referred in his remark, that he had said all he wished to on the subper of our lectures. Nevertheless, we do not despair of his yet having more to say, and perhaps on the other side. Will he not one day regret his opposition to this sublime doctrine of the Son of

The Rev. Mr. Sanford, at the village, a man much esteemed for his sincerity, meekness, and exemplary christian deportment, would rather have been excursuly but if it was insisted on would cause the no-tice to be given from his pulpit. Our friend Clark insisted, and the notice was given. But the manner in which it was given will not soon be forgotten. The Rev. Mr. Brigham of Framingham occupied the pulpit by exchange. Just before sermon, he read all the notices in the usual manner, till he came to the one for our features. This he thought cought to the one for our lectures. This he thought ought to have a special introduction. So he informed the people there were many now-a-days with 'itching ears,' ready to run after strange teachers, some of whom changed about from one thing to another so often that even their own followers could scarcely keep the track of them. He hinted at the imporkeep the track of them. He hinted at the importance of stability, &c. &c. and finished with saying very significantly that he did not intend his remarks to apply to any persons in particular. He then read the notice, and proceeded to deliver his sermon. We understand that there were not wanting in his congregation candid minds who were deeply aggrived at his conduct, and knew how to appreciate his pretence, that he altuded to no persons in particular.

The Rev. Mr. Harding, of East Medway, displaythe notice, in which he said what he please our cause, expressed his contempt of others who follow not with him, advised his people not to attend our lectures, and concluded with declaring

that he could not conscientiously give the notice. These are the doings of the ical ministers of Christ in Medway! Do these men feel a just sense of their responsibility? Do they certainly know what manner of spirit influences them in this matter? Will they suffer the very publicans to go into the kingdom before them? They are deploring what they term the violence and abuse with which some boisterous reformers assail them. We, too, deplore all wildness and violence, and are determined to keep clear of it, but we also added. determined to keep clear of it; but we also deplore this proud and stabborn opposition to the loveliest feature of pure and undefiled religion, especially when we see it rising up in men who claim, par excellence, to be the ministers of Christ. And now we tell them in love, that their highest safety and honor require them to reconsider their doings, and to place themselves in a more friendly attitude to christian non-resistance. If they do not, the pablic sentiment will ere long leave them in an inglorious position, from which they will not know how to retreat. This issue may be postponed, either by their devices, or the misconduct of professed non-resistants, but it will certainly come at last. Let these ministers, and their right hand friends in the churches, cease some jail, than to return to them. Home! The decourse and oppose this dectains. Let there misses the decourse and oppose the dectains. Let there may be some jail, than to return to them. Home! The street and the kennel have been my borne and my to denounce and oppose this doctrine. Let them no longer justify themselves by pleading the abuses, extravagances, inconsistencies and herceise of others, but acknowledge the truth, and unitedly endeavor to be christian non-resistants at home, in their own churches, under their own creeds and forms and they will find themselves effe and heavy forms, and they will find themselves safe and happy. forms, and they will find themselves safe and happy. If they are not wise enough to take this course, they must not complain at the desolations which will certainly overtake them. If they will be their own enemies, what can their best friends do for them? The day is not very remote, when the great mass of the william, William, to think that you of all common people will demand of professed Christians, as essential to practical Christianity, at least promised so much, and whom I looked upo tans, as essential to practical Christianity, at least profiled a woman in looked upon almost a tolerable exhibition of the non-resistance which as an angel—whom I prayed for night and morn—we are promulgating. And when that day arrives, how will ministers appear who boldly use their fiduously, is enough to drive me mad, without your learning to justify the law of retaliation and personal violence? Can they expect to be regarded as e ministers of the GREAT NON-RESISTANT, who talk in this way, Charlotte.

died forgiving his enemies? We had a good time, after all, in Medway, publicly and privately, with many friends. Many were kept away from our meetings, whom we should have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been for the second of the second profited by hearing our expositions, but enough came and heard respectfully, not only to encourage came and heard respectfully, not only to encourage cold nights by my old father's fireside, and teil me our heart, but to go away and inform others that the things spoken were worthy a better sentence than prejudice had passed against them. The truth on this subject will slowly but surely prevail; and happy will it be for the Gamalicis who are careful not to be found fighting against God. Let the friends of the cause be mild, calm, affectionate, yet true and faithful, and all will be well.

The name was about one when I was your wile. I am sadly changed now, and the tears which course down my cheeks are scalding my eyeballs with their fire. I remember when I could have shed tears of you. Alas! how different were they from these?

The plaintiff refusing to swear, the case was discharged, but the prisoner detained in order to see if something could not be done for her.

Resolved, That war, arms-bearing, learning the art harrowing and heart-rending scene as the one which of war, and the intentional taking of human life, in we have endeavored to describe, and which, we are

SELECTIONS.

From the Herald of Freedom.

in Fancuil Hall.

weeks since:

On the 17th inst. we lectured on non-resistance in Medway, atternoon and evening. Our friend Thatcher Clark, of that town, who has become thought by those who had not heard them, with exaggeration. No one, however, of the thousands who heard their matchless strains at Faneuil Hall, would ever deem any degree of panegyric exaggeration. And

to our face a gentleman. However, we judge him not, neither those who were willing to cherish this unfriendly tale. It will not harm the truth, nor us. The report was authoritatively contradicted, and of course the objection founded on it given up; though others still deeper remained, to prevent our entrance others still deeper remained, to prevent our entrance how they said it, that sent anti-slavery like electricity when an earnest but kind and respectful request was made that the ministers would read a notice of our appointment from their pulpits, the results were substantially as below stated. The Rev. Dr. Ide, of the substantially as below stated. roaring ocean. Orpheus is said to have made the trees dance at his playing. The Hatchinsons made the thousands of Faneuil Hall spring to their feet simultaneously, 'as if in dance,' and echo the as slavery appeal with a cheering that almost more the very heights of poetic declamation, and carried it off heavenward on one of their holdest flights. it off heavenward, on one of their boldest flights. Jesse had framed a series of stanzas on the spot, while P. was speaking, embodying the leading arguments, and enforcing them, as mere oratory cannot, and as music and poetry only can, and they poured them forth with amazing spirit, in one of the maddening Second Advent tunes. The vast multitude sprung to their feet, as one man, and at the close of the first strain, gave vent to their enthusiasm in a thunder of unrestrained cheering. Three cheers, and three times three, or ever for they could not count-they sent out, full-hearted and full toned, till the old roof rang again. And peated it, not allowing the singers to complete half he stanza, before breaking out upon them in uncontrollable emotion. Oh! it was glorious. And it was not the rude, mobocratic shouting of the blind partisan, or the unearthly glee of the religious maniac—it was humanity's jubilee cry. And there was music in it. The multitude had caught the spirit and tone of the orator and the minstrel bards, and they exemplified it, in their humanized shoutings. There is great music in this natural, generous uproar of the mighty multitude, when it goes out sp taneously, as God made it to. The 'sound of me waters' is not more harmonious, nor a millionth part so expressive—for there is not soul in the unconscious waters. But I am exceeding my limits. I wish the whole city, and the entire country could have been there—even all the people. Slavery would have died of that music, and that response of the multitude. The abolitionists of old Massachusetts seemed fully to appreciate the anti-slavery services of their young allies from the Granite State, and will second me in my hurried and broken effort to do some justice to them, though I have to pass over comparatively the other interesting and impor-tant doings common to an anniversary of the Pioneer over comparatively the other interesting and impor-tant doings common to an aninversary of the Pioneer Society. If politics had been discountenanced al-together at the meetings—or suffered only to have their proportionate attention—the whole tide of the proceedings would have been as overwhelming as the bugle cries of the Hutchinsons. It was great as

Love and Ruin. Charlotte Jewell, a young, but emaciated and ill-looking girl, in whose thin and wan countevill-looking girl, in nance there could yet be detected some traces of beauty, was charged, yesterday morning, by one Wm. Conde, from New-Orleans, with having at-tempted to take his life. Conde had only been in this city a few days, and it appears that he had seduced the girl, in the town of Bayou Sara, La., and afterwards eloped with her to New-Orleans, where he lived with her as his mistress, and finally got tired of his victim and deserted her, and in order to stable productions. tree of his victim and deserted her, and in order to rid himself of her importunities had come to Mobile. The prisoner traced him to this city, found out his boarding-house on Hamilton-street, and on Thursday evening, while the family were at supper, attempted his life with a Spanish dirk-knife. He parried the blow and seized her, when she went off into hysterics, in which condition she was taken to the Guard-

The complainant having deposed as above, said e would decline prosecuting her if she would go

some jail, than to return to them. Home! The street and the kennel have been my home, and my companions the vilest of the vile, since you so inhu

companions the vilest of the vile, since you so inhumanly deserted me.'
Conde.—'Why, you are crazy.'
Prisoner.—'No, William, I am not crazy—though the great God above knows that I have suffered and borne enough to make me so. If desolation and misery be craziness, I am crazy—if utter ruin, hope-lessness and starvation be madness, I am mad; but not otherwise. Oh! would to heaven I was mad, that in madness I might forget everything. Oh! William, William, to think that you of all the world should have so deceived me, to think that you who

Prisoner .- No, William, I have got even beyon

happy I was but two years ago, when I was a gay blithe girl, and you used to come and sit the long

Alas, poor Charlotte! the hectic on thy cheek Peace. The members of the Roger Williams Church, Providence, R. I., have recently passed the following resolution, almost unanimously:

told, too plainly, that all human caring for thee on this cold earth will soon cease, and that thy resting place will soon be a pauper's grave. Never, since our visits to the Police office, have we seen such a any case, or under any circumstances, are each and sure, drew tears from every honest heart in the all CONTRARY TO THE GOSPEL.

preserved the most hardened and unalterable demeanor, and seemed steeled against the pangs of con-science; but, if he does not go down to the grave as a wretched and despised scoundrel, then heaven has forgotten its awful prerogative, and eternal ven-geance sleeps in as deep a lethargy as does human

How is it, how can it be that pure and just men contend that such miscreants as this Conde should go 'unwhipt of justice?' Nay, how can they be patient, and even smile complacently, de-lightfully, when a ribald, licentious press ventures to heap ridicule and obloquy on those who simsly pe-tition the Legislature to interpose some barrier against the desolating tide of licentiousness? Let them answer it to their consciences! We cannot but consider that, every third and swindler who is them answer it to their consciences! We cannot but consider that every thief and swindler who is sentenced to punishment is grossly wronged while such villains as this Conde can, with impunity, insult the daylight by their hideous presence. When shall Law and Justice be brought nearer each other?—N. Y. Tribune.

SOCIAL REFORM. Rights of Property and Co-operative Associa-

Rights of Property and Co-operative Associations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OAKLAND MEETING
[concluded]

Believing that all the afflictions, miseries and sufferings of the human family are the necessary consequences of the violation of unchanging principles, or of the invasion of human rights, and not the will or good pleasure' of the benevolent Creator, and that the existence and overturning of nations, and the downfall of empires, are but the evidences of the trangression of his laws; and believing that we do not fully discharge our duties to him, nor to our fellow-men, when we merely bear with present evils, without endeavoring to secure their removal, and believing that the evils can never be removed but by removing their causes, and believing that those causes, as we have stated before, lie not in the arrangements of the Creator, or the laws of nature, but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violations of the principles of his govern-but in the violation of the principles and sufficient and the downfall of the principles of his govern-but in the violation of the principles and sufficient and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted.) I having a low for Albany rangements of the Creator, or the laws of nature, but in the violations of the principles of his government, the invasion of human rights, or the infraction of the laws of our being, and that war, slavery, intemperance, licentiousness, gluttony, pride, cove-tousness, poverty and pauperism, disease, pain and pestilence are but the more palpable manifestations, the legitimate and inevitable result of the present the legitimate and inevitable result of the present organization of society; and believing that it is to natural laws that we must refer for explanation of events, and a knowledge of natural laws alone will enable us to produce desired events; and believing that human rights are based upon and defined by the laws of our being, and that without a clear, distinct, and perfect knowledge of these, we cannot understand the causes of the evils we wish to remove nor the eternal principles upon which a trar ant order of things can be permanently established; Resolved. That in carrying out the designs of ou

association, we will enter into an extensive correspondence, an unlimited inquiry, and a universal investigation with those friends of humanity throughout the world, who feel sufficiently interested in relation to the complicated miseries which degrade our nature, and the causes which produce them, and by patient deliberation, and a clear elucidation, we will endeavor to bring to light those principles upon which our social relations are based, and in the vio-lation of which we find the causes of the present sufferings.
Resolved. That in carrying forward our designs we wage no war against men as individuals, but that we mean to expose the evil tendencies of those in-

stitutions of which men are the victims, and believ-ing that the laws of our being are included in these three general classes, to wit, the physological, men-tal and social, the health of the body, the happiness of the mind, and the peace of society-that w return to strict and implicit obedience to them, the three great systems of remedy which have their origin in their infraction, M. D. ism, D. D. ism, and LL. D. ism, which do not, and from their very nature cannot remove the causes, their sole object be ing to relieve suffering, will of necessity come Resolved. That in our opinion, society has been

loctored and doctored in vain, from its youth upward, until disease is incorporated into its very constitution; it is full of wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores—like the woman in the scripture, it has suffered many things of many physicians, and is nothing bettered, but rather grown worse, but that by a system of universal brotherhood and equality of mankind, a oneness of the human family, a faithful discharge of the social duties, we can alone remove the social evils, just as by a strict obedience to phys ological laws we must remove the bodily sufferings. Whereas, the social duties are all embodied

this one saying, viz. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; and whereas, we cannot understandingly do to others what we would have them do to us, unless we first know what we would have them do to us, and we cannot know what we would have them do to us unless we know our own rights, and our rights being based upon the laws of our being, self-knowledge is indispensable, and unless we know our own rights, we do not know the rights of any, for the rights of one are the rights of all; and whereas, we believe that there is benevolence enough in the world, and daily exercised on false institutions, viz. governments, sects, parties, associations, and the social relations, if sufficiently enlightened by a knowledge of natural laws, to effect the world's redemption; there-

Resolved, That an inquiry into the origin, nature and constitution of human rights, and by an identical definition, an individual specification of their number, their extent and comprehension, will enable the friends of social reform to carry forward their efforts to a successful termination, and understand-

ingly predicate their community on the principles embodied in the one great saying, the golden rule.

Resolved, That the individual is greater than all organizations, constitutions and combinations of men, which make the individual subservient to their decisions of the control of the contro designs; and that whenever such organization of combinations prevent or obstruct the greatest free-dom of individual immunity, they are to be reformed, remodelled, or removed, or, which is far better transcended or left behind.

solved, That we look upon the existing system Resolved, That we look upon the existing system of physical force, the standing armies, navies, bulwarks and battlements, prisons and gibbets, penitentiaries, pillories and whipping-posts, but as so many causes to perpetuate the evils they are designed to prevent; that the evils and their intended remedies existing, each in the relation of cause to the other, can never come to an end, except by the the other, can never come to an end, except by the action of causes external to themselves, and we believe that so long as society recognizes the right of an individual to hold property in the soil, or the products of human industry, separate from the whole human family, the evils above enumerated must, from the necessity of the case, exist, in some form

Resolved, That history and philosophy teach us that men embrace the theories inculcated by the institutions which surround them, and since the characters of men are moulded by those institutions, it becomes us, as practical friends of humanity, and bilicarchical property to surrive the stretched philosophical reformers, to endeavor to super these institutions, which degrade man's nature by establishing such as will tend to call out the higher faculties of

aculties of the sou!.

Resolved, That this Society regards it as impossi Resolved, That this society regards it as impossi-ble for an individual, in the present social afrange-ments, to carry out the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions, but that by associating in Communities, which shall not, in their afrangements, infringe upon any of the rights of man, we shall be enabled to approximate in our lives to the fulfilment of these principles, which shall impart equality, plenty, intelligence and happiness to the whole human family. hole human family.

Resolved, That the present and prevailing opin

ion of 'consistency' is opposed to progression, which is a law of our nature, and that to bind man for the future to the same opinions and modes of action he adopts for the present, is proscriptive and thiphilosophical, and that we recognize the probability of entertaining sentiments differing in some cases from those we express at present.

Voted, That the Executive Committee be requested to hold the first annual meeting of this Society in the city of New York, in May, 1843. After which, the meeting was adjourned

A. BROOKE, President.

John A. Collins, Cor. Secretary.

J. Lunins, Rec. Secretary.

Snow .- The Galena Gazette of the 17th ult Deep Snow.—The Galena Gazette of the 17th ult. gays, 'A gentleman lately arrived at Prairie du Chien, from the head of the St. Croix, reports that heavy snows have lately fallen there, and that the snow now lies about five deep on the level.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

TP. In odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to carry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 11-2 PM.
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 11-2 and 4 PM.
Boston for Salem, 7, 91-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51-2

Marblebend to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM. and 4 PM. Portland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 11-2 PM.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 41-2, PM.
Salem to Boston, 8 1-4, 9 1-2, 12, AM, 4 1-2, and

6 1.2 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 10 1.2, AM. 2 1.4, 6 3.4 PM.
This Company will not be responsible for any loss ordamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 additional value. from Washington st. JOHN KINSMAN.

Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

The ears leave Albany for Ulca at 7 PM.

The evening train from Boston to Albany arrives at Worcester at 5 1-2 PM. at Springfield 8 1-4 P M.—leave next morning at 63-4, arrive at Pittsfield 9 3-4, at Chatham at 11 2-4, and at Albany at 12 M.

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 8 1-4, at Pittsfield 9 3-4, A. M., at Springfield 12 1-2 M. at Worcester 3 3-4 PM. and at Boston at 6 1-2 PM. The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chatham at 2 1-4, PM, at Springfield 6 1-2 PM.-

leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives at Boston 11 1-2 PM. Boston 11 1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.—Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passungers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

THuman rights not restored, but shamefully out

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, via Stonington, leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets and steamer berths at Harsden & Co's, and the ticket office at the railroad depot. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed ford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 AM. and 3 1-4 PM.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 AM., and 21-2 PM.

Leave Boston for Dedbare, at 0.4 M. 2 PM.

Leave Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1-4 Leave Decham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM. All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

TP No exclusiveness

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accom-modation trains will run daily, except Sundays,

Description of the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Newsick Pairs and Second with

the Norwich Railroad. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent.

D'No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON

THE New York steamboat train will leave Wor-cester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the ar-rival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the steamer from New York ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 41-2 P. M. daily, ex-

ept Sundays. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M and 4 P. M. The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Wor ester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the rains of the Boston and Worcester and Western til roads T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't

rail roads F Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Rail-Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4

Leave Lowell at 81-2 A M., 1234 and 53-4 P. M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6 1-2 c. M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-2 P. M.

of from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts,
from Concord to Boston 2 50.
from Concord to Lowell 50.
from Concord to Lowell 50.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashus, singes loave or any part of New Hampshire, Versiont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt. Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where scattscan be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

stage routes.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

IF Human rights not intaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 3, the passenger traits will rule as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M.

Leave Dover at 5 3-4,, A. M., and 12 1-4 and 3 1-4

The morning and evening trains each way will connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and

Concord railroads.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detertion by chatge of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the Morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

antipahire.
Morchandise trains run daily between Boston and
over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

THumanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 P. M., and 4 3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1-4 A. M. 1 and 5

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company

THE TRICOPHEROUS.

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND Is now acknowledged by thousand. Ity, to be the only remedy to preve to restore the hair that has failen off, to prevent grey hair; to cure and re pearance of scurf and dandroff from keep it in the mest healthy, soft and free from all oily and greasy appeara virtues of the Tricopherous, or Media are: 1st, Its bracing, strengthening, an perties. 2d, Its gently stimulating teskin. 3d, Its producing and encour in the bulb or root, and particularly in receives the vessels are never, giving to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin frequent the hair in benuty and health to the Is now acknowledged by the the hair in beauty and health to the lates life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 M

New State Register for 1842 TAMES LORING, 132 Washing JAMES LURING, 102 Washingto published the Massachusertes R containing the New Tariff of the Un the Tariff Law, the State Legislatun gress, the Army and Navy Officers, Officers, City Officers of Boston, 8 ment, Treaty with China, Boundary O.

Situation Wanted

21 Howard-Street,

A N individual, who has had ten years' at the printing business, is in want of a as a compositor or pressman, or to take onewspaper establishment. He can produce ry reference. A small compensation will by received. Address B. F. R., 25, Cural Boston, Feb. 9, 1843. JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM.

Clam Soup, Oysters Raw. Oysters Stewed " Fried in Crumbs, Pies, &c. &c. &c N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon

BILL OF FARE,

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millian &c.

No. 13, SUMMER-STREET, BOY

A. E. MANN WOULD inform her customers and fri and mend an assortment of Fancy Goods, Stationry lery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, clear pressed, in a superior manner. Fashionable mit attended to with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to order.

Boston, Oct. 28, 1842. she has increased her bus

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

scamen as may visit Boston, that he has open excellent Boarding House for their accommedon temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Court & (first house below the Bethel Church, and wishappy to receive their patronage. No pairs wispared on his part to make their situation pleasest satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in an ance with good order and the principles of menta CHARLES A. BATTISTE, No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston, June 8, 1842.

The subscriber begs leave to inform

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION. A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES. Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practices.
By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M.

S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., S. Ph. St N. Gem. Hanov., Mulii, &c., &c., &c. Illustrated with One Thousand Two Hunds

and Forty-One Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular we the kind ever published, and a book most rably adapted to the wants of all classes of the manity. The following are the important which the learned author endeavors to accompli Ist. To instruct the Manufacturer, Menlia and Tradesmen, in the principles of their reset processes, as to render them in reality, the mater their business; and to emancipate them from an

of bondage to such as are too commonly governed blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dysalm Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, claracter descriptions of the commodities which pass three their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest detelor ments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open and cellent practical school to Students of these kindre 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desired

of placing their funds in some productive branch industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible dat 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to be well acquainted with the nature of these pseudosciences which are so apt to give rise to litigate 6thly. To present to Legislators such a close position of the staple manufactures, as may distinct from canceling laws, which obstruct industrial to the control of the staple of the control of the staple of the control of t

cherish one branch of it to the injury of many oth And, lastly, to give the general reader, intentified by on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting in these grand transformations of matter to which treat Bitain and the United States owe their paraments

wealth, rank, and power, among the nations The latest Statistics of every important object Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2nd Lendon Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 14th 8vo news.

The work will be printed from which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be just on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in teachyone semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

(T) To any person, sending us five dellars at as time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press. To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them, on terms extractionarily forwardble. In every manufacturing tooks, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton-street, New-York.

* To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order, our copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchmas, New-York.

L. C. Hammond is sole agent for the work in this

L. C. Hammond is sole agent for the work in this city, Troy, Lansingburgh, Schemettady and Water ford, to whom application can be made. Office No. 3 Commercial Buildings. Any one leaving his address at the above place will have the numbers of the work delivered to the

regularly on the above terms.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. Ruode-Island.-Wm. Adams, Pautuckel; Gould, Warwick.

Connecticut. -S. S. Cowles, Hartford; -John S. Hall, East-Hampton; James Muncoc, Ceaterbuy.
NEW-YORK.—Issac T. Hopper, New-York CityCharles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, SleavCharles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, SleavBarker, Pern; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushrille; Issac
Hartshorn, Penn Yan.
PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany:—J. B.
Vashop. Pittshore, —M. Presion, Nest Grets.

PERNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghons;

Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Presion, West Great;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Peath
Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Russelville;—B.
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Hemerton;
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Homerton;
James M. M Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fulton, Sura,
James M. M Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fulton, Sura,
James M. at Kim, Alwater;—Lot Holmes, General Comments, Sura,
Salem;—James Austin, Alwater;—Lot Holmes, General Conditions;—Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville;—A. Brocke,
Oakland;—Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville;—A. Brocke,

SEE FIRST PAGE.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, it pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself.

[F Agents who remit money should always draignate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

THE PUBLISI THE ANTI-SLA

Henry W. W. 7 To whom all tiers address

TERMS.-89 Five copies wi ADVERTISES

or \$3 00 at 1 Letters and co nserted t' Pascis Jaorino,

OYD GAR L. XIII.-UGE OF

EDITOR — Durir on, I have been on the heart of d the country. the strange for es of hundreds
smented Yank
the great Mille
re Animal Mag
sme-outerism.
bis—transcende
and religious c
ak weeds of the
tere is no respedi; no regard
s and institutio
an from the hist
madiseraced a

n from the him
have disgraced a
s. 'Reform a
of society—th
cond, success
the fact, no ton
have every day s
f, I tremble for en I state a fer emarks. This ery Society h not in a nstrations with demonstrations.

er side, as when the meeting in Wall, with the excession in the Hall was granted them the expension of the re-

Could you have Garson & Co. and the Constitution as agreement with he have no; and could rocked old Fa positions were old have felt an sonites are, or natics; for, as n, they have n generate to a se, lost in air. that score; for, as a majority of the abthe third party, and
gent and indefatig
among them. The
vention here in Fe
evil Hall and the ciem again. These men hav the State this yea centatives by the they ask is refus the Senate have

the Schate have forbidding interms of suppose the rafer be fashional tage also passed all-road cars to other into the sufferance to be a supposed to the sufferance to be a supposed to the sufferance to be a supposed to the supposed to the

read travelling.

Let in fear of the
din the wake o
iner case, and r iner case, and reside in Virgin inve that Morton ary one can see his elevation to ame course Another item: N. Y. a regular believes that the WERY throughou use was grat bers of the Sir, since I I more and more

only to determ of all our right

them. Some apeak from ob I speak truly. m have our ri A Mr. Epiton : 'In medio the safes;—is ad almost sa wsed mank of every wort feated their o membered oting thems instituting as pretence of r transform

When Gareform, his had he posse have becom truth. But proved work amentably something a superficial lode the un silly women How piti o walk in ness to ren without any they ever a done.

The Free in their e and established

dom, till til preme Bei woman to The dis son for the round, and the Constit death, and tian Sabb the legitin As to for said. Bu responder supposing indicative languages.